THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X—No. 7. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

DEMOCRACY.

The New York Convention.

The Work of Yesterday—The Prospects of To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

RESUME OF THE BALLOTS.

The following is a resume of the ballotings:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Pendleton	105	104	119½	118½	122	122½	137½	156½	144	147½	144½	145½	134½	130	129½	107½	70½	56½	1
2	A. Johnson	65	52	34½	32	24	21	12½	6	5½	6	5½	4½	4½	—	5½	5½	6	10	2
3	Hancock	33½	40½	45½	43½	46	47	42½	28	34½	34	33½	30	48½	56	79½	113½	137½	144½	3
4	Church	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
5	Packer	26	26	26	26	27	27	26	26	26½	27½	26	26	26	26	—	—	—	—	5
6	Parker	13	15½	13	13	13	13	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	3½	6
7	English	16	12½	7½	7½	7	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	Doolittle	13	12½	12	12	15	12	17	12	12	12	12½	12½	13	13	12	12	12	12	8
9	R. Johnson	8½	8	11	8	9½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
10	Hendricks	2½	2	9½	11½	19½	30	34½	75	80½	82½	88	89	81	84½	82½	70½	80	87	10
11	F. P. Blair	½	10½	4½	2½	9½	5	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	—	—	—	—	—	11
12	Ewing	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
13	H. Seymour	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
14	J. Q. Adams	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
15	McClellan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	Chase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½	½	—	—	—	½	½	16
17	Pierce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	Hoffman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	18

From the N. Y. World of this morning.

Pendleton and Hancock.

The balloting yesterday exhausted Pendleton's strength. His friends felt sanguine in the morning, and run his vote up to within three of one half of the vote in the Convention. When it had reached that stage New York changed her vote from Church to Hendricks; other delegations followed, and before the Convention adjourned, Pendleton's vote fell off just one hundred from its highest point, while Hancock had reached the upward turn, and seems to be fast approaching the point reached by Pendleton. Nearly every Southern State has cast its solid vote for him, and it was reported last evening that the balance of Kentucky and Missouri will vote for him this morning. If this is the case, Hancock's vote may run up this morning to 155, and it appears probable that this is about the extent of his vote, and that from that point he will begin to decline. The general impression is that he cannot be nominated, at least for the present. The friends of Pendleton are satisfied that it is useless to press his name any further, and are making their arrangements to throw their votes elsewhere. Where the fifty remaining Pendleton votes will now go is a mystery—at least it was undecided at a late hour last night where the vote of Ohio should be cast. That they will now abandon Pendleton appears certain; in fact, a telegram was received from Pendleton early last evening, requesting the withdrawal of his name. It was impossible to ascertain whether he expressed any preference for any other candidate or not.

—Editorially the *World* says:—

"We suppose the National Convention will close its labors to-day. We congratulate the country and the party that, in a contest so protracted and so earnest as has taken place, there has not been the slightest exhibition of rancor, or of a spirit inconsistent with the most cordial harmony after the successful completion of the business of the Convention. We see no cause of serious regret in the great length of the contest, and the persistency of the friends of the leading candidates. Some shrewd jurist has observed that the trial of a lawsuit should be so conducted as not only to secure justice but to satisfy the parties. After a dilatory trial before a patient judge, the losing party goes out of Court satisfied that his whole case has been presented, and that he has not been unfairly deprived of his chances for winning it. The friends of Mr. Pendleton, the only candidate who came into the Convention with any considerable strength, must concede that in these protracted ballotings he has had fair treatment, and has enjoyed every opportunity for a concentration of all his available strength. The last ballot yesterday proves that he is practically out of the race. A review of the proceedings will show that his nomination has not been obstructed by unfair strategy or any kind of manœuvering by those who thought it inexpedient. We confidently expect the final adjournment of the Convention to-day, and that the delegates will depart for their homes glad that they have had so ample an opportunity to become well acquainted with leading Democrats from all parts of the country, and full of zeal and enthusiasm for the ticket on which they were so long agreeing.

From the N. Y. Herald of this morning.

The New York Delegation

held no caucus last evening, but congregated in large numbers at their headquarters, St. Nicholas Hotel, and engaged in eager discussion of the events of the day. No new course of action, as far as could be learned, has been mapped out, and the impression was received that the tactics as originally adopted for the conduct of the delegation had been most successful in their application, and would be continued to the denouement. The conversation between the delegates was carried on mostly in private groups, and nothing could be learned of their feelings respecting the different candidates.

The Pennsylvania Delegation

will support Hancock while there is a chance of his receiving the nomination and after that is passed? "Why, we will have to take up a new man," said one of the members.

The Keystone Club on the Rampage.

Yesterday evening the members of the Keystone Club, of Pennsylvania, turned out in force, accompanied by a magnificent brass band, and made the rounds of the principal hotels and newspaper offices. In addition to a number of handsome flags, the club exhibited a large placard, bearing the inscription—"We have matched him! Major-General Hancock for President. Give us Hancock, and we will pledge Pennsylvania thirty thousand majority!" The demonstration was not received with wild enthusiasm.

From the New York Tribune's Washington correspondence.

The Position of Chase.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Chief Justice Chase, who remained quietly at home to-day, is perfectly tranquil, and says that he shall feel glad when the nomination is made and the Convention adjourned. He believes that any one of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in New York would make a good President. A friend, who had an interview with him in reply to the question whether General Hancock would not be as good a man as could be nominated, said:—"No, I don't think so, for the reason that if the people wished to be ruled by any military man they would prefer Grant." The Chief Justice did not concur nor dissent. A friend of Mr. Chase, who is supposed to reflect his views, said to-night to your correspondent, "Do you know a man in the country who is in favor of negro supremacy? Do you know one who is willing to place the black man over the white? Suppose the relative positions of the white and black races on this continent should to-morrow be reversed; suppose the colored people had all the wealth, education, and refinement, and that the whites were what the blacks now are, poor, impoverished, just emerged from slavery. Do you think that a mere party vote could change the order of things?" These may or may not be the sentiments of Mr. Chase, but they come from one of his most intimate friends. I have it on high authority that Mr. Chase considers the platform framed at New York a pretty good one, but that he does not think that they will make many converts to their party by it. His friends think that the Democratic party must rely on the principles they have enunciated for any additional strength.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Garibaldi's Movements.

The New York *Times'* correspondent writes from Rome as follows:—

We have new reports about Garibaldi's movements and the enrolment of volunteers. If anything is really on foot it hardly seems probable that it has reference to Rome. A class of speculators hold that the "Arbiter of Europe" is nearly ready to set Europe by the ears. His plans, however, have not reference to a war with Prussia; but Russia, on the side of Poland, is to be the object of the attack. With the eloquent pretense of delivering an oppressed people, the young enthusiasts and adventurers of fortune, without fortune, are to be banded together.

Italy is thus to get rid of some of her ardent spirits, and the Cæsar of the Tuileries, who, through his agents, is to pay the score, is to accomplish more than a single object. Attention will be distracted from Rome; some of his Republican enemies will be killed off; and, so far as Poland is concerned, there will be, as usual, not a few dunces in the world ready to believe that it is so much done for the cause of liberty—thus so much credit gained for the Imperial champion.

Meanwhile, it is said of Garibaldi that his health is so much in need of being braced up, that the summer is to be given to cure, some sending him to the Island of Ischia and some to the Northern Baths. Italy is well furnished with mineral waters; and of excellent places for sea-bathing there is no lack. The Italians ought to be the best washed people in the world.

The Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords.

From the London Telegraph, June 26.

Naturally a considerable audience, below and above, assembled in the House of Peers, yesternight, to listen to the dissertation on the Irish Church bill. There was no obstacle to Earl Granville's immediately moving the second reading, which he did with unusual clearness of physical speech, and with an air of cheerfulness perhaps intended to show that he was not appalled by a contemplation of the inevitable result. He was pleasant on the Lord Chancellor for having been jockeyed out of the first speech by Earl Grey, and facetious on the probable boredom of that noble Earl's speech. His review of the political circumstances which led up to the policy of disestablishment of the Irish Church was comprehensive and exact, and his speech, on the whole, a success. The style and manner of Lord Grey has little if at all altered. He does not mellow by age. He commenced with a vindication of his own political honesty, which, perhaps, no one doubts, notwithstanding the eccentricity of his Parliamentary career. The gist of his argument was that the question had been viewed as a party movement, the moment for bringing it forward was inopportune, and that it was one which could only be settled by a compromise. Half an hour was spent by Lord Malmesbury in complaining that the Commons had not communicated their resolutions on the Irish Church to the Upper House, and their lordships only knew of their existence from the newspapers. For the rest, his strain was of spoliation, perfunctory and useless, as it would not have the conciliatory and harmonizing effect which was expected. As if vindicating his claim to special knowledge on this subject, Lord Clarendon made an animated and comprehensive speech, in the first instance rating Lord Grey for heading the opposition to a movement of which he had always hitherto been a leader; urging that the Anglican Church had failed in Ireland as a missionary church, and he spoke out plainly his opinion of the unwisdom of the Lords in entering into a contest with the Commons on this question. The Episcopal opposition was then opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, from the point of view which is open to no conjecture. With comparative physical vigor, Lord Derby made his contribution to the debate. Though expressing very tolerant feelings towards the Roman Catholics, he was emphatic in his declaration that he would resist aggression from that quarter, and he conceived the attempt to disestablish the Irish Church was aggression; in fact, the Roman Catholic grievance seemed to be that he was kept from obtaining his neighbor's property. As might be expected, there were expressions of alarm at an effort to uproot an institution of three hundred years' standing, the property of which was private and sacred. Measuring himself with just confidence, looking to the spirit and power of his speech, with Lord Derby, Lord Kimberly fluently delivered a sustained argument in favor of disendowment. The Bishop of London spoke just before the debate was adjourned.

An Interesting Case.

A highly interesting case has been decided by the jury at Wurzburg. When the last revolution broke out in Poland bonds of the value of 3,200,000 rubles were stolen at Warsaw and sent for sale to foreign countries; some of them have even found their way to America. Of course the Russian Government declared they could never pay interest on such bonds, and they published the numbers. Several bankers at Wurzburg and Nuremburg having incurred a loss thereby, the police came on the tracks of the agents, and arrested two professional gamblers, one of whom had lost $160,000 in one day at Baden-Baden, and who turned out to be regular agents of a gang of swindlers, whose headquarters are at London, under the direction of a certain Ruhemarn. Both, having been convicted, have been sentenced to seven years' hard labor in the House of Correction.

Miscellaneous Items.

The *Kladderdatch*, of Berlin, gives the following caricature:—Scene—The races at Longchamps, Paris, and two horses passing the winning post in front of the Emperor's box; the foremost horse is marked Abyssinia, and the second Mexico. The Emperor remarks, "Even the French horses now allow the English to beat them."

The Hamburg *Wesp* caricatures Prince Napoleon's visit to the East in the following manner;—Cousin Peter (Prince N—n) is shown knocking at Cousin Michael's door, holding the emblem of peace in his hand. Cousin Michael—"What do you want?" Cousin Peter—"Peace; nothing more." Cousin Michael—"Well, then, just you stop at home, and leave us in peace, then you will have peace, won't you?"

A novel robbery was committed in Paris a few days back. Several persons were gazing at a toy shop in the passage Jouffroy, and among them a lady and gentleman with their little girl ten years old. On their going away what was their dismay on finding that an adroit thief had cut and made off with the child's magnificent crop of golden hair.

A Naples paper asserts that a gentleman having been taken prisoner and heavily ransomed by brigands, intends bringing an action for full indemnification against the Italian government. He pleads that it was unable to protect in his person the safety of the public. Should the tribunals decide in his favor, states the paper, it is all up with the finances of Italy.

EUROPEAN MARKET REPORTS.

To-Day's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 9—A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅞; for account, 94⅞@95; 5-20s, 73½; Atlantic and Great Western, 36; Erie, 45¼; Illinois Central, 102.

FRANKFORT, July 9. Five-twenties dull at 77¼.

PARIS, July 9.—The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70 46f.

LIVERPOOL, July 9—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard active at 61s. 6d. Cheese firm. Bacon firm.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 9.—Arrived steamship Bavaria, from New York June 27.

LONDON July 9, P. M.—5-20s quiet and steady; Railroad shares flat and nominal.

LIVERPOOL, July 9, P. M.—Cotton easier and unaltered. Sales of 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs steadier. Flour quiet; extra steady. Beef dull.

MEN OF NOTE.

Letter from General Sherman.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Sentinel.

We have been permitted to publish the following private letter from Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman to Chancellor W. B. Wood, of Autauga county, which, coming from the source it does, certainly is highly complimentary to our worthy countryman, General Willard Warner:—

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 23, 1868.—General W. B. Wood:—Dear Wood—I have been out on the Plains as far as Santa Fe for the past two months, and during my absence in this rapid country of ours many events have occurred in which, of course, I had a personal interest. You know my antipathy to politics, but there are two bodies of public men to which I know any honorable man may aspire, viz.: The Senate and Supreme Court. I am glad that Warner is spoken of as senator from Alabama. I should personally rejoice at his success, for I believe he will strive to fill the post with honor to the whole country, and credit to himself. On my staff during the war I found him ever zealous and enthusiastic. I have hardly seen him since the war closed, but have watched his progress since he settled in Alabama with great satisfaction. Please write to him and say from me that I should be rejoiced to learn of his being elected to the Senate. I hope the South will make good crops, to satisfy their natural wants, and turn their minds from politics into material channels. Once get prosperity restored, men will soon reconcile themselves to the changes that war has brought about. As ever, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General.

Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The following letter from Mr Stevens was addressed to Dr. Henry Carpenter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania:—

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Dear sir: I learn there was a report in Lancaster that I opposed paying due honors to Mr. Buchanan at his funeral.

On the other hand, I attempted twice to introduce resolutions laudatory of Mr. Buchanan's private character and personal history, and asked the House to adjourn to attend his funeral. A single objection would prevent its being introduced that day. Mr. Van Wyck of New York, constantly objected. I earnestly appealed to him to withdraw the objection. He persisted until I left the House. He then permitted a very tame resolution, barely appointing a committee, to be passed. I am anxious that this mistake should be corrected, for I should be ashamed of such prejudice against the dead. I have no such prejudice. I would be glad if you could have this statement in some way communicated to the public, through Democratic organs, as I do not wish Mr. Buchanan's friends to believe so mean a thing.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

FLORIDA.

Installation of the New Governor.

In delivering up his office on the 1st of July, ex-Governor Walker, of Florida, thus addressed the new Governor:—

Governor Reed:—I have to-day received from the Major General commanding Third Military District an order to surrender to you the Government of the State of Florida, and said surrender is hereby made accordingly. I deliver to you the great seal of the State, which is the emblem of your authority. Permit me, also, to deliver to you a copy of the Holy Writings, a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and a copy of the Constitution of the State of Florida, hoping that these will form your chart and compass through the difficult sea you are about to navigate.

Personally, I have nothing to ask, except that if it be consistent with your views, you will retain in your service as servant and messenger my faithful colored friend, Henry Cook, an honest man—the noblest work of God.

Wishing, sir, that your administration may redound to the prosperity and glory of our beloved State and your own honor, I shake you cordially by the hand, withdraw, and leave you in possession of the Government.

While making the personal request embodied in his brief address, Governor Walker was visibly affected.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The trial of prison cases was begun this morning.

Isabella Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 1310 Wood street. An officer of that precinct stated to the Judge that this woman's house had for months been the rendezvous of young thieves and women of the most degraded class who were frequently drunk and boisterous, much to the annoyance of the respectable neighbors.

Isaac Reeves again pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his wife. Reeves is an old frequenter of the dock, always coming up for the same offense; for many years past he has divided his time between free drunks out of prison, during which he vented his spleen upon his poor wife, and sober spells in prison, when he would bewail his bad luck. About Christmas time he was before Judge Allison on this same charge and then he promised if let off he wouldn't touch a drop for a year; but on the very day of his release he went home drunk and raised a storm of family misery. On this particular occasion complained of he struck his wife, broke up the furniture of the house and threatened to take the lady's life with a butcher knife that he had recently whetted up.

George Ross pleaded guilty to the charge of the larceny of money. He stole it from the pocket of his room-mate one night, and upon being arrested the following day he restored $18.

Adamson Jackson, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing clothing from a store, he having been detected leaving with the stolen articles in his possession just as the place was opened in the morning.

John Rogers was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was testified that he and a Californian had gone to a disorderly house together, both drinking, and he took the money of his Western friend in order to keep it safe until they should sober up. There no was proof of felonious intent.

Elizabeth Moore, a dilapidated member from Delaware, was found guilty of malicious mischief. She went about the city seeing the elephant and finally became jolly tight, and fell into the hands of the policemen. But they, in their turn, were like the man who bought the elephant for they did not know what to do with her. She proved to be an old customer, and very uninteresting. They took her to the office of the Guardians of the Poor, but the men in charge refused to be troubled with her, and suggested that she should be taken to the Temporary home in Filbert street.

Those who had her in charge were about to act upon this suggestion, when she, becoming indignant at this treatment, struck the window with her fist, injuring both. Perhaps this was the most opportune thing that could have happened, for she was then sent to prison.

Lawrence Carroll was convicted of a charge of stealing lead from an unfinished house. The lead was found upon his person as he was leaving the house.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To-day's Proceedings.

Pendleton is Withdrawn.

Gov. H. Seymour is Nominated Unanimously.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Reassembling.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Mr. Seymour, permanent President, took the chair amid applause, and called the Convention to order at 10·20 A. M., but immediately thereupon retired, when Vice-President Price, of Missouri, took the chair.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Plummer.

Mr. Niblack (Indiana) moved to dispense with the reading of the journal of yesterday.

Another Complaint.

A Missouri delegate rose to a privileged question and complained that the order of the Convention inviting them to seats on the floor had not been executed, and asked that the Sergeant-at-arms be instructed to execute it. There were great complaints that many were refused admission.

The Secretary stated that tickets had been issued to the soldiers and sailors who were admitted to the extent of the capacity of the hall.

Blair's Regular Nomination.

Mr. Broadhead (Missouri) rose to renominate General Francis P. Blair as a candidate before the Convention for President. He has firmness of purpose, great courage, an indomitable will, qualities especially required at this time. He would give a living meaning to the pledge to preserve and defend the Constitution and would assert and maintain the independence of the Executive. He knows the duties of the Executive station, and will dare maintain them. He renominated Mr. Blair on behalf of the Missouri delegation.

Mr. Miller (Pa.) rose and complained of a violation, by Mr. Tilden yesterday, of the rules of the Convention in making the announcement of a change of the vote of that State.

His remarks were excited and in bad temper. referring incidentally to the name of Chase the galleries broke out in great cheering.

The Chair announced that the business in order was the nineteenth ballot.

A New Candidate in the Field.

A delegate from California, in a few remarks, nominated Judge Stephen Field, of that State, as a candidate for the Presidency, whom he eulogized as a guardian of the Constitution of the country against the assaults of the radicals at Washington. (Subdued cheers.)

Pendleton's Name Withdrawn.

Mr. Vallandigham said he had a communication in writing which, with leave of the chair, he would read from the stand. Mr. Vallandigham's appearance on the platform was greeted with moderate cheers. He read a letter from Mr. Pendleton, dated Cincinnati, July 2, and addressed to Washington McLean, of the Ohio delegation, authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever it should seem desirable. He deemed the success of the party far more important than the gratification of any personal ambition. If at any time a name could be presented that would likely more heartily unite the party, let his (Pendleton's) name be withdrawn.

Mr. Vallandigham said, it was Mr. McLean's desire to present this letter early yesterday, but the Ohio delegation thought best to keep his name before the Convention throughout yesterday. He commended the magnanimity and unselfish patriotism of this letter, and finally withdrew Mr. Pendleton's name, with thanks to those who had supported him with such fidelity. (Great cheering.)

The Nineteenth Ballot.

The roll was called for the nineteenth ballot. Alabama and Arkansas led off for Hancock. (Cheers.) The result was as follows:—

Hancock	135½
Hendricks	107½
Field	15
Packer	22
Blair	13½
Doolittle	12
Thomas H. Seymour	4
English	2
Chase	½

Ohio voted steadily for Packer, of Pennsylvania; Delaware for Hancock, Illinois for Hendricks, Pennsylvania withdrew for consultation, New York for Hendricks. Connecticut returned to the support of English. Delaware went to Hancock. (Cheers.)

Mr. Richardson cast the entire vote of Illinois for Hendricks. A delegate from the Second District rose to object to being counted for Hendricks, but was ruled out of order.

Massachusetts voted solidly for Hancock.

Nevada for Field.

New Jersey, 7 for Field.

New York adhered to Hendricks.

Ohio went solid for Packer, of Pennsylvania.

Oregon gave Packer 1, Field 2.

Pennsylvania retired for consultation.

Tennessee cast her entire 10 for Hancock. (Cheers.)

Pennsylvania came in and cast 26 for Hancock. (Cheers.)

The Twentieth Ballot.

The roll was called on the twentieth ballot.

Arkansas broke from Hancock, and gave Hendricks 4 of her 5 votes.

Massachusetts asked time, and was passed. It is rumored that she will go for Chase.

New Jersey voted 7 for Hendricks.

New York adhered to Hendricks.

Ohio asked time, and was passed. The excitement and interest is intense.

Pennsylvania adhered to Hancock.

Kentucky gave Hendricks 5, Hancock 3½.

Massachusetts asked and obtained leave to retire for 15 minutes.

Ohio gave English 10; Hancock, 11, and then obtained leave to retire for consultation. The Chair announced a general recess for fifteen minutes.

The Twentieth Ballot

resulted as follows:—

Hancock	142½
Hendricks	121
English	16
Blair	3
Doolittle	12
Field	9
Thomas H. Seymour	2

John Morrissey Betting on English.

During the recess John Morrissey offered bets that English would be the nominee. The caucussing was active all over the hall, each delegation reviewing the field discussing the chances of different candidates and determining how to vote on the next ballot, or how to change their votes if there should be any general changing of votes before the announcement of the twentieth ballot still pending.

Time Up.

The Convention being again called to order Massachusetts voted 11 for Hancock, one declining to vote.

The Twenty-first Ballot.

The roll was called on the twenty-first ballot. Kentucky and Massachusetts again asked time, and were passed.

Missouri abandoned Blair, and gave Hancock 6 and Hendricks 4.

North Carolina gave Hendricks 1.

Pennsylvania, 26 for Hancock.

Tennessee split again, giving Johnson, 5; Hancock, 2½; McClellan, ½. (Cheers in the gallery.)

Mr. Seymour resumed the chair.

Massachusetts gave 4 for Chase. (Great, prolonged, and repeated cheers in the galleries. Hisses on the floor.)

The ballot resulted:—

Hancock	135½
Hendricks	132
English	19
Doolittle	12
Field	8
Chase	4
McClellan	½
Hoffman	½

On the twenty-second ballot, California voted solid for Hendricks.

Minnesota gave Hendricks her entire 4.

Missouri gave Hendricks 8.

Nevada gave him 3.

New York adhered to him.

North Carolina gave him her 9. (Great cheers.)

Horatio Seymour Declines.

When Ohio was called, Mr. McCook, by unanimous direction of his delegation, and with the assent and approval of every public man in that State, including Mr. Pendleton, put in nomination against his inclination but no longer against his honor, the name of Hon. Horatio Seymour. Let us vote for a man whom the Presidency has sought, and who has not sought the Presidency.

This, he believed, would drive from power the radical cabal at Washington. He believed the nomination would command the unanimous approval of Democrats and conservative men of all sections. He asked on behalf of the country that Seymour should yield to this wish of the Convention. (Great excitement and applause.)

Mr. McCook cast 21 votes for Horatio Seymour. (Renewed cheering.)

Mr. Seymour rose and said:—The motion just made excited most mingled emotions. He had no language in which to thank the Convention and to express his regret that his name had been presented, but in a question affecting his duty and honor, he must stand by his opinion against the world.

He could not be nominated without putting himself and the Democratic party in peril. When he declined the nomination he meant it. He paid an eloquent tribute to Mr. Pendleton, and his magnanimity, and in closing said:—Thanking the Convention, your candidate I cannot be.

Mr. Vallandigham said: In times of great exigency and calamity every personal consideration should be cast aside. He insisted that Horatio Seymour must yield to the demonstration in his behalf.

The End of the Agony.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Horatio Seymour was unanimously nominated by 317 votes.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Local Election—A Rash Act—Democratic Anxiety.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The election in Baltimore yesterday to ratify the city ordinance authorizing the issue of one million dollars' worth of city bonds to build the new City Hall, resulted favorable to the ordinance by thirteen hundred majority. The work, therefore, on the Hall, under the new contracts, will soon be resumed.

John Marx, a member of Company H. Fifth Regiment Maryland Guard, whilst the company were engaged in firing at a target, in the vicinity of White Rock, yesterday, was accidentally shot and killed. He foolishly persisted in standing behind the tree where the target was whilst the others were shooting. He put his head around to make observations, when a minnie ball entered his mouth. Death instantly ensued. He was single, and thirty years old.

Anxiety increases to hear the result of the balloting of the Democratic Convention. Crowds are around the bulletins.

The hot weather is driving large numbers to the country and watering places. Many are off for Cape May. The Democrats have cannon ready and contemplate a salute and general hurrah over the nomination.

The Republicans have determined to begin an active campaign.

The thermometer is from 90 to 94.

FROM VENEZUELA.

The Investment of Coro Continues—Attempt at a Compromise.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, July 9.—Commissioners had arrived from Guayana at Barcelona for the purpose of having a conference with General Monagas on the effect of the treaty recently concluded with the national forces. The revolutionists were still investing Coro, and expected soon to take the city. General Mendoza had been elected President of the State of Guayana, and had sent a commission to Coro to compromise the troubles there.

From Atlantic City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 9.—The hotels are filling up, and the bathing never was finer. The thermometer at the Surf House stands at seventy degrees only. The weather is cool and delightful.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—An accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Erie, to-day. A train fell through a bridge. Several people are killed. No details yet received.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, July 9, 1868. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were without any material change. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 103¼, a slight advance; and old do. at 100, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 52¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 130¼, no change. 47⅞ was bid for Reading; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 31 for Elmira common; 41 for Elmira preferred; 9¼ for Catawissa common; and 29⅛ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold for 30½, no change; and Girard at 61, no change; 240 was bid for North America; 160 for Philadelphia; 58 for Commercial; 107 for Northern Liberties; 110 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing; 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 21½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15¼ for Susquehanna Canal, and 74 for Morris Canal preferred.

—The Philadelphia City Passenger Railway (Chesnut and Walnut), announces a dividend of $1 50 per share, free of tax, payable on the 16th inst.

—The Eighth National Bank announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

9·30 A. M.	140⅜	11·30 A. M.	140⅜
10·00 "	140⅜	12 00 M.	140¼
10·20 "	140⅜	12·30 P. M.	140⅜
11·00 "	140⅜		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 110¼@110⅜; 3 days, 110⅝@110¾. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½; 3 days, 5f. 11¼@5f. 10.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113½@113¾; old 5-20s, 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 111½@111¾; 5-20s, July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; 7·30s June, 108½@108⅞; do., July, 108½@108⅞. Gold, 140⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; do. 1862, 113½@113¾; do., 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 111½@111¾; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅝@108⅞; do., 5s, 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 108⅝@108⅞; do., July, 108⅝@108⅞; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119½; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; do., September, 1865, 118@118¼; do. October, 1865, 117¾@118. Gold, 140⅛@140⅜. Silver, 133¼@135.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅝@113¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 110½@110¾; do., 1865, 111⅜@111½; do. July, 1865, 108⅛@108; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 107¼@107½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 108⅜@108⅝; 3d series, 108⅜@108⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 119; August, 1865, 118½@118¾; September, 1865, 118@118¼; October, 1865, 117½@117¾. Gold, 140½@140⅝.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	134¼	Chi. and N. W. pref.	81⅝
N. Y. and E. R.	69⅞	Chi. and R. I. R.	109½
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92½	R. R.	107
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87⅜	Gold	140⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	77⅜	Market dull.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 9.—Bark—The market is poorly supplied with No. 1 Quercitron, and it is in good request at $66 per ton.

The languid condition of the Flour Market noted yesterday still continues, and there is no demand, except from the home consumers, whose purchases are confined to present necessities. Sales of 600 barrels at $7 50@8 25 for superfine; $8 50@9·25 for extras; $9 50@11 25 for spring Wheat extra family, the latter rate for choice Minnesota; $10@11 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9@9 25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is characterized by much firmness, and with light receipts and stocks of prime holders all firm in their views. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $2 40. Rye is quiet, with sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·80. Corn is steady at the recent advance. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1 17, and 6000 bushels Western mixed at $1 10@1·15½ for common and good. Oats are held firmly. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania at 86@88c., and 1200 bushels prime light Southern at 91c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 109½; Reading, 96½; Canton Company, 47½; Erie, 69⅞; Cleveland and Toledo 103⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107¼; Michigan Central, 116½; Michigan Southern, 91¾; New York Central, 134½; Illinois Central, 88⅝; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 57½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson river, 138; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 111¼; new issue, 108⅝; 10-40s, 107½; 7·30s, 107¾. Gold 140⅝.

—The rhinoceros has been taken to Boston, where it will be put on exhibition.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JULY 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........82 | 11 A. M..........87 | 2 P. M..........92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, Salem, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, Salem, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, New Haven, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainor, Pawtucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr E B Wharton, Bonsall, New Suffolk, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Jos. W. Wilson, Somers, Salem, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Boston, Hammett & Neil.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr E. B. Emory, Clayton, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, Salisbury, Fuller & Co.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Boston, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, Boston.
St'r Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Guiona, Holmes, 54 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Experienced heavy weather first part of the passage; lost sails and sustained other damage; from lat. 45 to 42 30, saw a large number of icebergs.

Schr Decora, Clark, 14 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris.

Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth, in ballast to captain; the M. P. made the round trip from this port to Plymouth and back in 11 days.

Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, from Boston.
Schr R. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Wilson, Somers, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Emery, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Norwich.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Rodan, from Norwich.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, from Weathersfield, Conn.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from Richmond.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Smith, from Salem.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Salem.
Schr J. E. Simmons, Smith, from Salem.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, from Portland, Conn.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Portsmouth.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, from Plymouth.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Adaline C. Adams, from Cienfuegos.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 7th inst.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 4th inst.

Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, for New York, sailed from Newbern, N. C., 4th inst.

Schr J. F. Carver, Carver, hence, at Portland 6th instant.

Schrs John P. Sneddin, Moore, and S. H. Sample, Little, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, Adams, from Havana.

Ship Mount Washington, Jordan, from Calcutta.

Norw. barque Frigg, Olsen, from Newport, Eng.

Brig Giovannino, Luisi, from Palermo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Very Foolish Liar.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The late Republican National Convention, in its platform,

Resolved, The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

The *National Intelligencer*, commenting thereon, thus shamelessly lies:—

"This is a specimen of the 'liberty and equality, and fraternity' which radicalism prates about so constantly. It offers a premium to barbarism, and puts intelligence under the ban. The colored man of the North, who is comparatively instructed, and is vastly higher in the social and moral scale than the plantation Sambo, who hardly knows his own name, is declared unfit to enjoy the elective franchise; while the poor, degraded creature, fresh from the rice-swamps, is pronounced competent to make constitutions and laws for the white man, and to control his property and personal liberty. Radicalism has one creed for the South and another for the North, each applicable to the same race. "The black man is treated as an Ishmaelite or Pariah in the North, where he is absolutely powerless, and where his combined race cannot carry a single Congressional District. Chicago puts a brand upon his brow like that of Cain."

—The *Tribune* has never, during its twenty-seven years' existence, held or proclaimed any other basis of government than that of the equal rights of all men. We fought for that principle as heartily in 1846, when we polled but 85,000 votes for it in this State, as in 1860, when we more than doubled that number; and as heartily as we do now, when it is the cherished creed of at least 300,000 of our New York fellow-citizens. Yet we do not quite see by what right New York or Massachusetts shall prescribe the conditions of suffrage in Illinois; though we see very clearly how and why the people of the loyal States should insist, in restoring Rebel States to self government, that the loyal people of those States should have a voice in their government henceforth, and not be put under the feet of their Rebel ex-masters. We may be convinced, by the course of events, that the nation has power and right to decree equal rights to citizens in every State; and we deeply regret that the Federal Constitution did not expressly so prescribe. As yet, however, we rest on the Chicago platform, as above quoted. Yet can there be a second liar so brazen as to assert that we thereby "declare the colored man of the North unfit to enjoy the elective franchise," and "put a brand on his brow like that of Cain?"

The Copperheads.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is quite evident that the Democratic party requires the discipline of another great defeat to bring it to its senses. The Copperhead element is rampant, insolent, and defiant. Often overthrown, frequently cowed, sometimes apparently ready to give up the ghost, it yet persists in forcing itself to the foreground at every opportunity, and is always ready to attempt to seize the reins and manage the party for its own behoof. Nothing could more strikingly display the desperate nature of the faction than its conduct at the present Democratic Convention.

If the Copperheads were capable of being taught, they would have learned wisdom from the events of the last eight years. They would have learned that the vast majority of the American people are utterly and unalterably opposed to their principles, their policy, their schemes, their past course, their present pretensions, and their future supremacy. They would have discovered the impossibility of now effecting the object of their desires; they would have found out the futility of opposing the national will and the national destiny.

But it seems these Copperheads have learned nothing at all. They come along here with all their old airs and assumptions. They claim the right to rule the Democratic party; and the Democratic party lacks the courage and the spirit to resent their pretensions, and spurn their presence. Nothing, therefore, remains for the Democratic party but another great defeat. The Republicans are well prepared to administer it. The people will not tolerate the supremacy of this old Copperhead faction. As they have heretofore overthrown it whenever it has shown itself, so they must again overthrow it, and with that overthrow crush out its existence. After such an experience, one may suppose that even the Democracy will learn something.

Caught in the Manner.

From the Tribune.

The *World* is a loud-mouthed oracle of that school of political philosophy which affirms that "The world is governed too much," rather than too badly, and holds that whatever goes beyond keeping men from breaking each other's heads and picking each other's pockets is outside of the proper functions of the State. Yet, see how it abjures and tramples on its own doctrine in the following:—

"A Female Slave Trade.—There seems to be no doubt that an infamous traffic, which has for years been carried on between London and the great towns of Northern Germany, has been opened between those towns and New York. The North German journals (and not the North German journals only) come to us with advertisements dated in Crosby, Mercer and other notorious streets of this city, in which the advertisers invite 'well-educated and agreeable young German ladies of good family, to come out to America as governesses.' Agencies in Hamburg and Bremen are established to provide the victims of this atrocious trade with the means of reaching New York, and harpies, ready at New York wharves upon their arrival, soon put them beyond the reach of human help. Language is too weak to brand this villainy as it deserves to be branded, but the law cannot be too weak to arrest its progress. The Commissioners of Emigration and the municipal authorities on both sides of the Atlantic should lose no time in taking active and efficient steps for putting a stop to this inconceivably horrible form of the slave trade."

—We need hardly say that the *Tribune* heartily assents to the *World's* propositions. We only insist that the same protection be extended to Americans that the *World* solicits for Germans. "This atrocious trade" has long been flourishing here, and will be so long as houses of infamous resort are allowed to exist. Every brothel is a perpetual conspiracy against the purity and happiness of every unprotected young woman in the country. "Harpies" are not merely "ready" to clutch friendless girls at the wharves; they seize those who come in from the country; and they have emissaries and scouts looking in every direction for those who may be made their victims. So long as the traffic in female ruin is tolerated and gainful, so long will American girls be day by day lured into its tawdry saloons by every species of deception and fraud—to sink thence into lower, though not fouler, depths of pollution and infamy. There can be no safety for unprotected innocence until an aroused and chastened public sentiment shall indignantly, resistlessly demand the utter extermination of houses of ill fame.

So with regard to gambling. The blackleg is as palpably, flagrantly a public enemy as the bawd. He robs our young men of their money, their honesty, their self-respect; ruining hundreds every year, and thus steadily recruiting the armies of Satan. Probably, a full half of the villains of our city—those who live by rascality and glory in it—took their first steps on their downward road in making their way to a gambling-house.

We know it is said Man's perverted passions will have gratification. If that plea is good for anything, it avails the advertisers condemned by the *World* as much as others. But there is no force in it. It is not human frailty that we war upon, but the cold-blooded villainy that takes advantage of that frailty in pursuit of sordid gain. Men will steal and forge. Yet we do not tolerate seminaries for perfecting neophytes in forgery and theft. Gambling and lewdness might not be eradicated by the sternest legal repression, but they would be reduced to their lowest dimensions. If our laws simply confiscated the premises perverted, with their owner's privity, to the vile uses of the blackleg or the libertine, there would be a speedy cessation of such advertising as the *World* so properly deprecates. Vice would grovel in caverns and cower in rags, instead of rioting in palaces and flaunting in gorgeous apparel. And there will yet, we trust, be matured and developed a public sentiment that will demand and secure sterner laws than we now have, and public prosecutors quite other than A. Oakey Hall.

Andy Johnson's Farewell Address.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Messrs. F. W. Coggill, William H. Appleton, and a half dozen other persons having written a letter to President Johnson asking the privilege of presenting his name "to the Democratic Convention as a candidate for the office of President of the United States," he has intimated that "Barkis is willin'," that is, "if deemed desirable for the preservation and unity of the conservative interests of the country." But he wants "a call so general and unequivocal" that it will amount to an endorsement of his course by the people, and he thinks "that in the present temper of parties" no such endorsement can be reasonably expected.

Mr. Johnson then proceeds to a philosophical review of the present political condition of things, which gives to his historical letter the character somewhat of a farewell address after the fashion of George Washington and Andrew Jackson. A pretty good address it is, too; and it comes to the windward within hailing distance of the Democratic platform. Among other things which he has vainly tried to do against a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, he mentions his efforts to check extravagant expenditures and to lighten the burdens of taxation. And all this time he has been like John Tyler, or like Rome, "when Cæsar had a party, and Pompey and Crassus each had a party, and the commonwealth had none." But while Mr. Johnson has had to fight a radical Congress since the close of the war, and has had to bear and suffer many things in silence for the sake of the people, he says, "I cannot complain if the people have not been able to make my cause thoroughly their own." But until the people wake up to the extravagant, reckless, and oppressive partisan schemes of Congress, "the nation will have to be content with delusive hopes and promises of better times." That is as true as Gospel. Mr. Johnson's views upon this important matter are seasonable and well put. The people must wake up, or they are gone. Like a true philosopher, while he is not very sanguine of the immediate approach of the millenium, "in the present temper of parties," and while he is "in the hands of the people (including this Democratic Convention) and at their disposal," he thinks, in any event, he can look calmly on the present course of events, and "patiently await the verdict of the future." So he can, and so, we hope, he will. He thinks that Old Thad. Stevens and Ben Butler and the radicals generally, in the late impeachment, "have done the worst that faction can do for the present;" from which it is evident that "honest Andy" is not much frightened by these new impeachment resolutions. Finally, he expresses the hope to the Democracy that in the selection of their candidate "the public good and leading and well-defined principles will not be sacrificed to the mere purpose of party ascendancy." In a modest way this is an appeal against Pendleton and any man of that type, and a strong hint in favor of some such constitutional conservative as Johnson, Chase, Doolittle, or Dixon.

In a word, while this letter of Mr. Johnson's is a dignified bid for the Democratic nomination it is at the same time a warning to the Democratic Convention, and in reading it we are reminded of another philosopher's beautiful and consoling words—"blessed is he who don't expect anything, for he shall not be disappointed."

The British Neutrality Laws.

From the N. Y. Times.

In its many columns of comment upon the report of the Commissioners on the Neutrality Laws, the London *Times* has made no more incisive and vital thrust into the main question than by its remarks upon the existing distinction between ships and contraband of war. Indeed, its observation upon that point touches one of the main springs of the pending international controversy. "There is this difference," said the *Times*, "between ships and other warlike stores, that the latter must be taken to some place in the possession of the belligerent, and thence directed against his adversary, while the ship may never go near the belligerent's territory at all." That is very true, and that is precisely one of the reasons why America complained of the insufficiency of the present theories of the international law on this topic, for the preservation of commerce from the raids of cruisers fitted out in neutral ports.

Had the Alabama, for example, been compelled to run the risk of the blockade which we established, had she been forced to enter a Southern port in order to acquire belligerent rights or the status of a Confederate ship, the whole question now pending between us and England would be essentially changed. Had she attempted to run the blockade as an unwarlike ship and succeeded, and then again put out, armed, equipped and manned as a ship-of-war, doubtless we should have looked on her depredations in a different light. On the other hand, had she failed and been captured, that would have been the end of the story.

In other words, what made the case of the ship more exasperating than the case of powder, shot, or other munitions of war, was this—that these latter were ordinarily run through the blockade before they could become Confederate property, or could be used against us; but the Alabama, by virtue of the British recognition which she obtained as a belligerent ship, did not need to run the blockade. She hoisted Confederate colors without having seen a Confederate port; and the English assisted her pretensions by taking no steps to overhaul her and bring her into their custody.

The London *Times* well says that under the present principle, Theodore himself might have had a score of armed vessels of French, or American build on the sea. Indeed, the debate in our Senates on Mr. Chandler's famous Abyssinian revolution will illustrate this point. It was then suggested, and the American press took up the hint with great alacrity, that the "recognition" of Abyssinia would justify Theodore in subsidizing the piratical craft of American adventurers, who, without ever going within 5000 miles of Theodore's domain, would prey upon British commerce. And surely they might fly the Abyssinian flag with as much propriety as the Alabama did the Confederate, though the absurdity of their forming a part of the "Abyssinian navy" would be very apparent.

Tristram Shandy's father and uncle had a famous debate on the question whether Bohemia could have had a seaport. The former thought, with a thorough belief in Omnipotence, that it could, if God willed. "I think not," gravely replies my uncle Toby. The Confederacy, under the English view, had a navy when it had not a port. Towards the close of the war, when every single harbor was in the possession of our troops, the English-built corsairs were sallying from foreign coaling stations and ravaging our commerce. The Alabama, from the day she was launched till Winslow blew her out of water, never saw a Confederate port. "It is evident," says the *Times*, "that the line of prohibition must be drawn by the neutral State so as to include ships," and we quite agree with that sentiment. That was the chief aim, indeed, of the labors of the late Commission.

Senator Ramsey's Mistakes.

From the World.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, to regulate our trade with Kanada, in most respects the same as that of Mr. Beaman's, is liable to the objection as to the monopoly it would confer on the route to Canada via Portland, and in some other particulars. But it has the additional and praiseworthy characteristic of embodying a bold and comprehensive attempt to extend reciprocity to goods manufactured in each country from the materials produced in it, subject in each case to a duty of five per cent. Of course there would be infinite frauds in carrying this plan into practice. None could tell whether cloth of certain kinds was made from Canadian or other wool, and so on of many other manufactures, so that we should be adopting to a considerable extent a five per cent. tariff on the manufactures not only of Canada, but of the world. Oaths might be exacted, but custom-house oaths of this kind made in foreign countries are not much more efficacious than those of radical Senators and Representatives at Washington to support the Constitution of the United States.

Besides, a mere duty of five per cent. would by no means counterbalance the superior advantages of Canada for manufacturing, conferred upon her by our large debt and the monstrous and ill-adjusted method of providing for it. In many of those articles of which Canada produces the raw material, such as Mr. Ramsey proposes to admit at a duty of five per cent., her people would have an item of five per cent. advantage to begin with, and in iron for machinery, rails, locomotives and ships or boats for transit—on every point as to general cheapness Canada would have enormous advantages. But in other respects Mr. Ramsey's bill indicates very little reflection. For instance, according to the bill, whisky made from cheap Canadian grain might be admitted at a duty of five per cent. So long as the bill remained in force we should have no power to prevent this, and should be at the mercy of the Canadians, who could thus cut us off from what ought to be an important and proper source of our excise revenue.

Mr. Ramsey specifically adds agricultural implements to the list of articles to be admitted at five per cent. A few years ago we exported them on a very large scale to Canada; but the Canadian tariff transferred the manufacture to the northern side of the frontier. Wood and iron are the materials used. The Canadians have wood more than five per cent. cheaper than our oppressively taxed people, and have iron yet cheaper by many times over. Consequently, if Mr. Ramsey's system were likely to be permanent, it would transfer the manufacture of agricultural implements from this to the other side. Ploughs are agricultural implements, and iron ploughs are no exception to the plain rule. Nor are iron steam-ploughs, with all their machinery, to be reasonably excepted. But it is easy to see that, with iron free of duty, the Canadians could completely drive our people out of the market in our own country.

Their advantages would be quite as great in making iron ships. We name this to show how difficult it is to make any minor change in our very complex system without making far wider derangements than are at first obvious. Scarcely anything is better entitled to be free of duty than agricultural implements, but the same might be said of ships, railroad iron, tools, etc., etc. What is needed is to give our manufacturers a fair chance of making good articles at low prices, as well as to insist on fair competition. It is unjust to subject them to competition when they are fettered by high prices on all that enters into production—to tie them down and then insist on their running a race where they furnish heavy stakes.

All these difficulties are the result of preferring brute force to statesmanlike prudence and skill. We became wedded in much haste to the idea that a national debt is a national blessing. The bonds are indissoluble, and we are now at the beginning of the same long business wherein we shall have ample time to repent.

More Robbery Proposed.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Iron now costs, by reason of the high tariff, twice as much as it ought. Congress, to favor a small and already wealthy class, of which Mr. Thaddeus Stevens is only one of the representatives, has so arranged taxation as to double the price of iron, one of the chief necessaries of life, to the workingmen of the country. Cheap iron is as necessary to the comfort of the farmers and mechanics of the country as cheap bread. Double the price of iron, and you double the price of ploughs, mowing machines, hoes, harrows, hammers, planes, axes, nails; you largely increase the cost of every barn, stable, shed, and farm-house; you diminish the means of every man who works with his hands, of every farmer, mechanic, and laboring man in the land, except the few who are engaged in the production of iron.

To double the price of iron, then, is to inflict distress upon the whole country; to make every workingman's family poorer. Yet this is what the tariff men in Congress have done, and they are not even satisfied with this. They now propose to increase still more the price of this necessary of life. Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, a wealthy iron master, is with shameless effrontery pushing a tariff bill, whose principal object is largely to increase the already onerous and wicked duties on iron, and thus give the few wealthy American iron-masters the power to increase still more the price of this necessary of life to the millions of farmers and workingmen who must use it in its various forms.

The *Tribune* urges Republican members to hasten back to Washington to help to pass this increased tariff. Does this mean that the Republican party is to have this iniquitous measure fathered upon it? Are the Republican leaders willing to go into the Presidential canvass as the authors or supporters of a measure which bitterly wrongs every workingman in the country, merely to put more money into the pockets of a few rich monopolists?

It is amazing to see the folly of some Republican politicians, who permit their party to be used in this and other ways, by scheming and grasping monopolists, to wring money from the impoverished and tax-burdened people. Congress apparently means to adjourn without completing the reconstruction of the States, that important measure which, for the sake of the Republican party's future, as well as for the country's good, ought to be settled and put out of the way before the Presidential election. But it would seem that, with all the pressure of important unfinished business, it will make time to hurry through this injurious tariff bill.

We warn the Republican leaders that they cannot go before the country this fall bearing the responsibility of such a bill. They cannot face the American people if they abet such a robbery. They will be denounced everywhere as the allies of a small band of greedy and unscrupulous monopolists; and it will not do to say that the Democrats are just as bad. If this bill is passed, it must be by Republican votes; the Republicans alone can prevent its passage; and they will be extremely unwise if they do not.

It is not safe for them to trust in this canvass, as they have in several before, to the folly of the Democrats. The Democrats, whomever they nominate, will make a vigorous canvass; they will expose all the sins of omission and commission, of the Republican majority in Congress; and it is madness in the Republicans to put this last and deadly weapon into the hands of their opponents.

Where Rests the Responsibility?

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

"I thank God that the strife of arms has ceased, and that once more in the great conventions of our party we can call through the whole roll of States, and find men to answer to each."—*Seymour's Speech.*

Governor Seymour thanks God that all of the States are once more represented in a National Convention. But to whom is this gratifying result due? Is it the Democratic party which in 1864 declared in the Chicago Convention, over which this same Governor Seymour presided, that the war was "a failure," and should be stopped? The country was at that time enshrouded in gloom, and the Rebel prospects were brightening. Then it was that the Democratic party solemnly declared that no further efforts should be made to overcome them. In so many words it affirmed that the prosecution of the war had been of no avail, and that the time had come to let the insurgents go in peace and establish a separate Government of their own.

The great and patriotic Republican organization, however, which had conducted the war to that point, never thought of hesitating or faltering. On the contrary, it pushed forward with renewed zeal and determination, and as a result Wade Hampton, William Preston, Napoleon Forrest, C. C. Langdon, and other Southern politicians are gathered to-day in the city of New York to nominate a candidate for the whole United States, instead of assembling at Richmond, Charleston, or Montgomery to designate Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, or John C. Breckinridge as President of a Southern Confederacy. To the Republican party, and that party alone, is due the fact that the Tammany Convention to-day embraces delegates from below Mason and Dixon's line.

Governor Seymour's speech, which is surcharged with passion and anger as no other address of his ever was, dwells much on the vast debt, depreciated currency, and heavy taxes of the country. But the party which he to-day represents brought all of these ills upon the country. When the Southern States threatened to secede if Abraham Lincoln was chosen President, the Democratic party of the North encouraged their threats and menaces. An ex-Democratic President assured them that he, along with others, would rush to their rescue were any force attempted. Other Democratic leaders, at Meriden, Connecticut, and elsewhere, declared that a Northern army would have to march over their dead bodies before reaching Dixie. Democratic sheets, here in the metropolis, promised a hundred thousand defenders to the South from New York alone in the event of war. And one of them had a Rebel flag prepared to unfurl to the breeze opposite the way from where we are now writing.

Encouraged by such "manifestations" the Southern leaders inaugurated secession. A Democratic President, instead of crushing the initiatory movements, looked calmly on and declared that he had no power or authority to save the republic from going to pieces. While Floyd, as Secretary of War, stealthily conveyed war material from the Northern to the Southern arsenals, the other members of the Democratic Cabinet as stealthily and secretly plotted against the nation's life.

Then it was that our national burdens, over which Governor Seymour fairly raves and foams, began. The Democratic party had encouraged the fiery Southerner to assail the Government, and the Republican party hastened to its defense, calling upon the country for men and money. As the war continued, the Democratic party, as such, vigorously opposed it, continuing to give moral as well as material support to the insurgents, and discouraging enlistments.

By thus keeping up a constant fire from the rear on the Government, it compelled still greater outlays of men and material, and swelled the public debt. State and local taxes are now being paid all over the country because the Democratic party prevented volunteering, encouraged "skedaddling," and hence necessitated the payment of heavy bounties. We, here in New York, are paying taxes to-day for property destroyed by Governor Seymour's "friends," when in the Summer of 1863 they rioted at will through our streets, and under the belief that they had his encouragement and sanction, plundered public and private dwellings, and shot down unoffending men, women and children. It is because of such deeds, because the Democratic party, as such, continued disloyal until the end of the conflict, that we are now saddled with national, State and local burdens. Had the Democratic party been loyal to the country, there would have been no rebellion, no secession, and no national debt. Had the Democratic party become loyal on the outbreak of the rebellion, that rebellion would have been overcome years earlier, and our national burdens would have been correspondingly less.

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JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22} Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 12}

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HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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WATCHES OF THE FINEST MAKERS,
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Of the latest styles.
SOLID SILVER AND PLATED-WARE, ETC. ETC.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES,
A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings. [5 1}4p

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LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
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Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

TURRET CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and dealer in fine Watches, French Clocks, Gold Jewelry, Etc., No. 22 N. SIXTH Street, having received the agency of
STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS,
is prepared to make estimates and contracts for putting up these Clocks for Town Halls, Churches, School Houses, Etc., in the full assurance that they are the best and cheapest
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in the United States.
Inquiries by mail promptly answered. 5 26}

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1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
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SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
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AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth}
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12}

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,
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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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PURE AND UNADULTERATED,
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Liquors by the Bottle and Demijohn furnished expressly for family and medicinal purposes. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to. 1 7thsturp

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JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
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Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500
NO EXTRAS.
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Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmt} South Amboy, N. J.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 333 SOUTH STREET
Has large assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Silk, Velvet, Felt, Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles. Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc., wholesale and retail. 8 15}

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
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GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw6m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

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ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. {3 10 mw

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 11 1}

THE STEAM GENERATOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
This Company are now prepared to furnish
WIEGAND'S PATENT IMPROVED STEAM GENERATOR,
Of any power required, upon two weeks' notice. They have been introduced in this city, and thoroughly tested, with most satisfactory results, and are sold UNDER GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION. They are cheaper in first cost, and in expense of erection, more economical in fuel, durable and convenient in use than any other apparatus for generating steam.
OFFICE OF COMPANY,
(ROOMS Nos. 5 and 6),
No. 528 WALNUT STREET.
NELSON J. NICKERSON, President.
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The Life of a Leaf.

I. THE BUD.

Close within a downy cover
Here at rest I lie,
Half awake and half in slumber
While the storms go by.

Sometimes vague impatient strivings
Stir my life within;
Hopes of being something worthy,
Longing to begin.

Then again a soft contentment
Broodeth o'er my state;
When the time comes I am ready;
Until then I wait.

II. THE LEAFLET.

Is this then life? 'Tis glorious, so fair!
The soft sweet breezes playing round our nest,
The Summer fragrance growing everywhere,
The happy birds low cooing in their nest.

What meant the fear with which we put on life?
It is all good, and hope comes after joy;
Come anything in this delightsome strife,
Storms cannot daunt us, sunshine cannot cloy.

III. SUMMER LEAF.

Kiss me, kiss me, kingly sun,
Till I glow with crimson light,
Till along my veins shall run
Liquid lustre glistening bright.

Let thy touch so piercing sweet
Hold me close and thrill me through,
Till I faint with languid heat,
Till for rest from thee I sue;
Hear me not, O king of light!
Let me die within thy sight.

IV. AUTUMN LEAF.

I wonder what has vanished from the world;
It was so bright a little while ago,
And now we leaves upon the branches curled
Hang wearily, just swaying to and fro.

The sun shines on, the cruel biting sun;
He will not vail one smile to ease our pain:
What matter that, so his great course is run?
The subjects suffer, but the king must reign,
We are too weary even to complain.

V. FALLEN.

The desperate clutch at the last weak hold
Grows looser and looser and looser;
The dizzying leap into depths untold
Comes closer and closer and closer.

Quivering, shivering,
Drawn from below,
Where shall we vanish to?
How shall we go?

Leaving the upper air,
Heaviness everywhere,
Fallen on dull despair.
Here we lie low.

VI. ASLEEP.

Let me sleep, it is so sweet to slumber,
All of sweetness that remaineth still;
Swift the drenching rains and frosts of winter
Rid the earth of worn-out things of ill.

It may be some good there was within us
May survive this discipline of pain;
May not die, but change its outward substance,
May revive in other leaves again.

The English House of Lords.

HOW THE PEERS ARE INDIFFERENTLY REGARDED.

London Correspondence of Boston Post.

The House of Lords has so far faded out of public attention that it stands a chance ere long of having its debates known only in their tendency. For a long time past only three of the daily papers have professed to treat the upper House upon the same footing in this respect as the Commons, and the three have now declined to two. I believe it is literally the fact that the *Daily News*, the *Star*, and the *Telegraph*, each have one reporter to deal with the House of Lords as he thinks fit, while in the Commons nine or ten reporters on each journal follow each other in quick succession. Indirectly, this fact says much for the altered feeling towards the House of Peers. It is felt that the discussions amongst the Dukes, Earls, and Marquises are so feeble and conversational, that it was a waste of resources to put six or seven writers into their gallery to record the remarks that were made. The only occasions on which I have visited the House of Lords this year have served to encourage a lower estimate of their services. A few elderly gentlemen gossip together for half an hour, one of them now and then rising, and altering his tone into the orthodox sound of a speech, but really changing his observation in very little else. The Irish Church question must serve presently to stir them up, and we shall have set orations from the Tory Lords, and several semi-discourses from the Bishops; but these spasmodic outbursts but make the ordinary silence the more perceptibly felt. The day is coming when the House of Lords will be transformed, so far as its legislative power is concerned, into an elective, not an hereditary senate—an assembly selected from the honest as the rich, the intelligent as the ignorant; in which property will cease to be the necessary title. The first step will be the creation of peers for life; and if the Lords offer stubborn resistance to the measures of the next House of Commons, this proceeding is tolerably certain of being adopted.

There are certain members of the House of Lords who render something in return for their dignity—I mean the law lords. To have to hear Scotch appeals on a broiling hot summer's day is a duty which some men would feel was insufficiently remunerated by a title. When there is a debate in the Commons on any question of Scotch law it is left to the Scotchmen themselves. A discussion in Greek would be much more intelligible to the mass of the members. Probably this will always remain so, for Scotch lawyers believe that their jurisprudence, its outlandish jargon included, is the finest in the world. To show Boston readers what English law lords have to suffer, I subjoin a Scotch rule cited to the House of Lords last week during the hearing of an appeal case:—

"It is always declared that such tailzies shall only be allowed in which the forsaid irritant and resolutive clauses are insert in the procuratorys of resignation, charters, precepts, and instruments of sasing; and the original tailzie once produced before the Lords of Session judicially, who are hereby ordained to interpose their authority thereto, and that a record be made in a particular register book to be kept for that effect, wherein shall be recorded the names of the maker of the tailzie and the aires of tailzie, and the general designations of the lordships and baronies; and the provisions and conditions contained in the tailzie with the forsaid irritant and resolutive clauses subjoined thereto, to remain in the forsaid register, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, and for which record there shall be paid to the Clerk of Register and his deputy the same dues as paid for the registration of seasings; and which provisions and irritant clauses shall be repeated in all the subsequent conveyances of the said tailzie; and being so insert, his Majesty, with advice and consent forsaid, declares the samine to the real and effectual not only against the contraveneers and their aires, but also against their creditors, comprisers, adjudgers, and other singular successors whatsoever, whether by legal or conventional titles."

A pension of £5000 a year cannot be too much for an ex-Lord Chancellor, who is expected to master phraseology of that kind.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

A Significant Statement of the New England and Western Demand.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We find in the Boston *Advertiser* an elaborate article showing the vital importance to Boston and New England generally of the early completion of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. The article is replete with interest, and gives facts, the full force of which are beginning to impress the New England people seriously. The gradual falling away of foreign trade under our system of fearful taxation, and the overwhelming increase of domestic commerce, have had a wonderful effect upon the seaboard cities. The lakes, the rivers, and the railroads of the interior are the agents of a commerce to which a score of seaports are not essential. New York has attracted the great bulk of the foreign trade, and its recovery by Boston is conceded to be out of the question. New York lies between Boston and the West, and her prosperity is largely due to the Erie Canal. But a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara has become indispensable to accommodate the Western commerce. New York has blindly refused to enlarge her canals or to make them free. The West has to be taxed for transportation to a point that almost admits of foreign grain at competitive prices. If the trade of the West cannot find its way by rail or canal, at reasonable rates, to the Atlantic, it must find the other and the most natural route, and that is by the St. Lawrence. Without in any way suggesting that the territory on both sides of the St. Lawrence, from its mouth to its source, be made part of the American Union one moment sooner than that marked out by fate for that event, we may state that the necessities of Western commerce for an outlet to the ocean render the acquisition of British America at some time inevitable. The country will never consent that American commerce shall pass down the St. Lawrence in a foreign territory, any more than it would consent, sixty years ago, that the Mississippi should flow through foreign soil.

The writer in the *Advertiser* gives some reasons why the St. Lawrence must become the highway for Western products. 90,000,000 bushels of wheat were moved from Chicago and other Lake Michigan ports in 1867. In addition to these, Chicago, in the same year forwarded:—

Flour, bbls	650,000
Pork, bbls	35,000
Beef, bbls	30,000
Ham, bbls	1,566

The result of this vast trade has been to produce a commercial navy on the lakes, which is compared with that of New York and Boston, as follows:—

NEW YORK, 1867.

American.		Foreign.		Total.	
No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.
1810	1,627,703	2799	1,763,772	4609	2,791,480

Average size of vessels, 617 tons; 13 arrivals per day for 12 months.

CHICAGO, 1867.

American.		Foreign.		Total.	
No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.
12,074	254,446	156	44,156	12,230	2,588,572

Average size of vessels, 210 tons; 50 arrivals per day for the season of navigation—8 months.

BOSTON, 1867.

American.		Foreign.		Total.	
No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.	No. of vessels.	Ton'ge.
587	227,955	2771	476,363	2768	794,318

Average size of vessels, 256 tons; 7½ arrivals per day for 12 months.

This trade is increasing with rapid progression, the present lake commerce being the growth of the present generation. The average cost of moving a bushel of corn from Chicago to New York in 1867, by lake, canal, and river, was thirty-three cents and two mills. It cost five cents additional to take it to Boston. The cost of moving corn by rail from Chicago to the seaboard is one and a half per cent. per mile, which is calculated at 45 cents per bushel. But the crops can never be moved by rail. One 600-ton vessel can carry as many bushels as 100 freight cars. It is estimated that the cost of conveying a bushel of grain from Chicago to Boston *via* a canal around the Falls of Niagara and the St. Lawrence river will be thirty cents. It is estimated that a direct commerce between Chicago and Boston would thus spring up which would be more profitable to Boston and to the navigation interest than the foreign trade, which is now mostly lost, ever was. Low freights would make Boston a market for Western products, and New England manufactures will find a market in the West. This view is thus summed up:—

"We have endeavored to show some of the benefits that would result to the commerce of Boston from this canal; but equal good would come to the manufacturing interests of New England—a great market would be open for goods which are now prohibited by high freights, and in the reduced price of food which would follow this work, her operatives would be placed more on a level with those of Europe. The cheapening of the food of a nation is generally a difficult problem to solve. In this case it is simple and easy, and the process carries with it many collateral advantages.

Boston commerce and Boston trade are on the decline; the decline of Boston is the decline of all New England, and until a measure becomes essential to the benefit of New England and Boston, it has no merits according to the system of political economy which prevails East of the Hudson. A ship canal around the Falls of Niagara is a direct necessity. Its non construction is an annual charge of from ten to twenty cents per bushel upon all grain of the West moved to the East. Supposing that sum to be paid by the consumers, then it has been so much added to the cost of the bread and meat of the people of the Eastern States. They have enjoyed the luxury of paying ten cents per bushel extra for their corn and wheat, and, in proportion, for their flour, beef, pork, lard, and other Western products, in order to perpetuate the monopoly of transportation in the Erie canal. It is no longer, however, a question of extortion; it is a question of capacity. The canal and the railroads combined are not equal to the task of moving the Western crops to the Atlantic. The additional highway must be furnished, and very soon. Private enterprise and capital will find it to be a source of profit, and private enterprise and capital may yet transfer from the Atlantic to the St. Lawrence the united centre of the foreign and domestic commerce of the United States.

—The new Catholics of Vienna and vicinity have organized under the ministration of the Rev. Karl August Forstner, and put forth a long confession of faith. They renounce allegiance to the Pope and the bishops of the Catholic Church, and will hold all their services in the language of the people. The Rev. Karl August Forstner is in friendly correspondence with the celebrated Johann Ronge, who is about to visit Vienna.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of the Haverford College took place yesterday morning. The College is situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a short distance from the city. A large number of persons were in attendance. The following subjects were dwelt on by the different graduates:—An English oration, "The Christ of History," Joseph Henry Wills, Mount Holly, N. J.; an English oration, "Contest and Victory," by Edward Hatson Cook, North Vassalboro, Maine; an English oration, "Michael Faraday," by Louis Starr, Philadelphia, Pa.; an English oration, "The Fanatic and Enthusiast," Benjamin C. Satterthwaite, Oxford Valley, Pa.; an English oration, "Laborare est Orare," S. Finley Tomlinson, Bush Hill, N. C.; an English oration, "The Science of Language," Alexis T. Cope, Philadelphia, Pa.

The number of students at the college during the past year was 54, about the same as in the year preceding. The total expenditures for the year ending February, 1868, amounted to $21,379·22; the receipts for board and tuition, $13,600, and in addition on free scholarships, $1,062·50; the receipts from all sources reaching within $1,340·93 of the whole amount expended. There is a farm connected with the college, the products of which yielded last year the sum of $4,430·04. In the report of the Board of Managers the hope is expressed that some plan may be devised whereby the college may more fully take its place as a component part of the educational system of Friends throughout the country.

DEATH BY VIOLENCE.—An investigation was commenced yesterday by the Coroner, in the case of Michael Brady, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Monday night; it was reported that he had been overcome by the heat, but upon making an examination, it was found that the skull of the deceased had been fractured. The deceased was employed in driving an ice wagon. Officer Ewing testified that he found Brady in the yard of Mr. Bickley's establishment, in Market street, near Sixteenth, apparently in a fit. Ice was used on his head, but without relief, and he was removed to the hospital, where he died. Dr. Shapleigh, who made a post-mortem examination, testified that he found a triangular wound on one side of the head, an inch above the right ear, the bone being fractured. The wound was caused by a kick, mallet, or some other instrument, and the deceased came to his death by violence. One witness testified that the deceased informed him (witness) that his horse got frightened at a locomotive, and shied, throwing him (deceased) from the cart to the street. The further hearing of witnesses was postponed.

WILLS' HOSPITAL.—The following is a report of operations performed at Wills' Hospital for the month of June, 1868:—

Patients admitted in June—Males, 12; females, 2. Total, 14.

Patients discharged in June—Males, 14; females, 5. Total, 19.

Patients now in hospital—Males, 9; females, 5. Total, 14.

Surgical operations performed in June—On house patients, 7; on dispensary patients, 40. Total, 47.

Number of new dispensary patients in June—248.

Number of old dispensary patients in June—88.

Whole number of patients treated in June—350.

From the city, 294: from the country, 56.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday morning, about 10½ o'clock, the residence of Edward Deacon, Esq., No. 2032 Green street, was entered through a side alley, by an adroit thief, who made his way into the back kitchen while the servant girl was up stairs, and made off with some valuable old-timed silver ware, prized more as mementoes of the past than for their intrinsic value. The basket containing the silver was adroitly thrown into the cellar, the better to enable a safe escape with the booty. The person who entered the premises was seen prowling about during the morning, and is known to neighbors residing on both sides of the street.

MEETING OF BRICKMAKERS.—A large meeting of journeymen brick-makers was held last evening at Kater Hall, South street, above Fifteenth. Reports were received from different employees, who stated that they would not pay the advance claimed by the journeymen. A resolution to relinquish work on the 13th instant was voted down, and a resolution to adjourn until next March was carried. The meeting then broke up in confusion, some desiring that it should be continued, notwithstanding the vote just taken deciding otherwise.

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Cassiday, who died from injuries received by the falling of the wall of a building at Eighth and Market streets, on the evening of June 2d, 1868. Several witnesses, who were engaged in removing the wall with the deceased, testified that the walls were considered safe, and that the accident was caused by one of the girders giving away. A verdict, that the said Cassiday was killed by the falling of the wall was rendered.

SURPRISE.—Captain J. Cone, of the steamer John A. Warner, was most agreeably surprised upon returning to his home in Bristol, Pa., on Friday evening of last week, to find that some kind friends had been there before him and left a handsome silver service. This unexpected testimonial was presented by the citizens of Riverton, New Jersey, as a token of their regard and appreciation of his many estimable qualities, his politeness, attention and superior management in the position which he occupies, and for which he is so eminently fitted.

RELIEVED.—Brevet Major-General George H. Crosman, Quartermaster of this city, has been relieved, and General D. H. Rucker is at present acting in his stead. The latter was acting Quartermaster General at Washington during General Meigs' absence from that city, and upon the return of the latter General Rucker was ordered to relieve General Crosman.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.—The recent act of Congress establishing eight hours as a legal day's work went into operation yesterday, and is now enforced at the Navy Yard in this city. The day's labor commences at eight A. M., and ceases at five P. M., with the usual hour's rest from twelve to one at noon.

INJURED.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Martin Funk injured himself badly with a chisel while at work on a building in Montgomery county. He was removed to his residence in Manayunk.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the new Station House at Manayunk was laid yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies. His Honor, the Mayor, and the Police Committee of Councils were present.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
First week of the Terpsichorean Wonder,
R. M. CARROLL.
THE GREAT LINGARD BURLESQUE,
By JOHN MULLIGAN and ARCHY HUGHES.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS. THE WILD FAWN.
The Picture Gallery. My Father Sould Charcoal.
George the Character. Stump Speech, Dancing Master,
Clog Dance, etc. 7 6 6t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
S. Morris Waln, No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 158 Dock street.
Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.
The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 2 27t

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·37	MOON RISES	10·19
SUN SETS	7·33	HIGH WATER	5·06

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER.
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	June 23
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 24
Europa	Glasgow	New York	June 26
Celia	London	New York	June 27
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 30
Bremen	Southampton	New York	June 30
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	July 1
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	July 3
Europe	Brest	New York	July 4
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	July 4

FOR EUROPE.

Malta	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	July 9
Pereire	New York	Havre	July 11
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 11
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 11
Etna	New York	Liverpool	July 18
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	July 18

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 9
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 9
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 9
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 11
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	July 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Annie W. Weston, Bailey, San Francisco, Merchant & Co.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, Guantanamo, Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.
Brig Josie, Pettigrew, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr J. L. Leach, Stafford, St. Mary's, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Johnson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Neponset, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Thos. G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Captain.
St'r E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Brunswick, Dixon, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. barque Fruiterer, Cotten, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, from Providence.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Boston.

Schr Geo. Fales, Nickerson, from Boston.

Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, from Boston.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston.

Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, from Boston.

Schr T. G. Smith, Lake, from Boston.

St'r Lady of the Lake, Ingraham, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to John F. Ohl. Off Cape Henlopen, saw one brig coming in; at Reedy Island, two deeply laden barques and one light barque, coming up.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Mershon, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship La Gloire, Beckwith, hence for Bremen, was off the Needles 24th ult.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 3d inst. via Havana.

Barque Mary Bentley, Clark, for Delaware Breakwater for orders, was at Zaza about 18th ult.

Barque Addie McAdam, Partridge, hence, sailed from Falmouth 25th ult. for Havre.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Resolute, Parsons, hence for Savannah, sailed from Fortress Monroe yesterday.

Brig Gambia, Perry, hence, at Georgetown, S. C., 29th ult.

Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, from Cardenas for New York, was spoken 6th inst. off Cape May.

Schr James Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 6th inst.

Schr Addie Fuller, Henderson, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.

Schrs Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, and Lottie Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 6th inst.

Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr Jas. S. Shindler, Lee, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 1st inst.

Schrs J. T. Cohn, Brower, hence, at Lynn 1st inst.; J. C. Henry, Lore, on the 2d; and J. L. Little, Little, on the 3d inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at New Bedford 5th inst.

Schr James McGee, hence, at New Haven 6th inst.

Schr Mary W. Grifling, for Philadelphia, cleared at New Haven 6th inst.

Schrs R. H. Wilson, Harris, and George R. Conover, Robinson, hence, at Providence 6th inst., the latter for Pawtucket.

Schrs A. S. Brown, Crowell, from Salem for Philadelphia; M. D. Ireland, Sargeant, from Boston for do.; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Bridgeport for do., at Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs M. E. Simmons, Gandy; J. T. Weaver, Weaver; and E. V. Glover, Hicks, from Boston; A. Hammond, Paine, from Wellfleet; and A. Cohn, Brower, from Lynn, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 5th instant.

Schrs R. Knight, Bartlett; J. B. Clayton, Clayton, for Philadelphia; and Onward, Hadley, for Philadelphia or Cala's, sailed from Providence 6th inst.

Schrs Hunter, Crane; Surf, Abbott; and A. E. Safford, Hanson, hence, at Pawtucket 6th inst.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 1st of July, 1868, a light will be exhibited from a Lighthouse recently erected on the Nada rocks, south of Leghorn, west coast of Italy.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated fifty-five feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lenses, of the fourth order.

The lighthouse is built on iron piles (Mitchell's), and from it the Torre di Vada bears E. by N. (N. 79 deg 35 min. F.)

Position as given is in lat. 43 deg 19 min 11 sec. N., long. 10 deg. 21 min. 54 sec. F. from Greenwich.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 15 degrees westerly in 1868.)

By command of their lordships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, June 15, 1868.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

United States Revenue Stamps,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT,

NO. 103 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed

On $20 .... TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100 .... FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards ... FOUR AND A HALF PER CT

The Commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26.	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10; Cash in Drawer 298·52	103,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
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Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$33,693·23.	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12½

INSURE AT HOME.

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000,

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18½

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT,
JNO. W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.
Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.
Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28½

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. TILLINGHAST & HILT. INSURANCE AGENTS. 409 WALNUT ST. PHILAD^A. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
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Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9½ PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal, and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Survey .

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Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. R. Cressan,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	T. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Jnas K. McDonald.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
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S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE.
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
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Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
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Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30½

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 77

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Manufacturers of
ENGLISH GLAZED HARDWARE, BLASTING AND MANILLA PAPERS.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1868.

The Lincoln Monument.

A NUMBER of gentlemen have been for several years past quietly collecting a sum for the purpose of erecting a monument in our city to the memory of the late President Abraham Lincoln. For some time little has been heard of the attempt, but the directors of the enterprise have not been asleep. We understand that recently a meeting was held, and it was determined to receive proposals for the design and size of the statue. The reputation of those who have the enterprise in hand for correct taste makes it certain that the choice of the figure will be all that could be desired. But the selection of the site on which it shall stand is one in which all the public cannot but take a deep interest. There are two positions talked of. The one is in the centre of Washington Square. This site certainly has its advantages. It will greatly add to the popularity and attractions of that now almost deserted Square. It will afford a fine view from all sides. The space around is clear, and it would, without doubt, look extremely well both as an ornament and an object of general interest to that locality. But the other position we think outnumbers in advantage Washington Square. We refer to the centre of Broad street, somewhere between Chesnut and Market streets. There can be no doubt but the true policy of our city is to do all in its power to make Broad street peculiarly *the* street of the city, if not of the country. Naturally we have much to aid us in such an enterprise. The street itself is broad, and most excellently situated. It requires now but some judicious additions to make it pre-eminently the American Boulevard. One of the additions would undoubtedly be furnished in the location of the monument in the middle of the street, and at the same time in the middle of the city. Such a selection is extremely common abroad. Paris and London both of them have such statues erected directly in the middle of the highway, where all the world can see them. They give effect to the street at present either from above or below, and at the same time display with singular excellence the science of sculpturing. If the monument was to be placed in the square, it would not be seen by many of the visitors to our city. It should be out of the ordinary tour of travel. But in Broad street every eye would enjoy its proportions. In whatever light we view it, we think that Broad and Chesnut, or opposite Penn Squares, is the best site. We merely throw out the suggestion to the committee, feeling sure that they will both select the best artistic production, and the best position in which to place an enduring monument to the memory of the man whom all acknowledge a pure patriot and Union martyr.

General Winfield S. Hancock.

THE large vote received by General Hancock in the Democratic Convention on Wednesday proves that the industrious efforts of his advocates and friends had not been fruitless. For some time past they have been making active exertions in his favor, and among other agencies employed, a pamphlet was extensively circulated in all quarters likely to exert an influence over the National Convention, which purported to be a biographical sketch of General Hancock's life and public services, and which set forth in glowing terms the record of his valorous achievements during the war, and introduced quotations from his orders and letters while he was stationed at New Orleans, in command of the Fifth Military District, to prove that he adds the talents of an accomplished civilian to his bravery as a soldier. The vote on the eighteenth ballot shows that he completely won the hearts of the Southern Democracy by his controversy with General Grant in regard to the execution of the Reconstruction laws, for he was sustained on that ballot by the unanimous vote of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, which up to a recent period constituted the ten unreconstructed States. He also received one vote from Delaware, four and a half votes from Kentucky, six and a half votes from Maryland, and seven votes from Missouri, thus nearly sweeping the entire tier of old slaveholding States, with the exception of Tennessee, which, "solitary and alone," adhered to the desperate fortunes of Andrew Johnson.

The Pleasures of the Park.

EVERY day of the present oppressive weather proves the great wisdom of any large city investing, lavishing its money on public improvements which are of a kind to give pleasure to the people. We are recalled to the truth of the real economy of such expenditures by the throngs which daily crowd the Fairmount Park and enjoy its delightful breezes and ever pleasant shades. There cannot be found to-day a man in our city who does not recommend the liberality which induced the city to purchase the site and prepare it for a public pleasure ground. There every class of the people revel in innocent and healthy pleasure. The wealthy from their carriages enjoy its pleasant paths. The pedestrian from the elegantly laid out walk secures an equal amount of gratification, the children enjoying their games on the grass, and their seniors the walks and seats. The addition of a fine band of music is one which the people can highly appreciate. It has been always considered good policy by the various monarchs of Europe, to expend large sums of money in giving pleasure to the people. In many, we may say in all, of the public Parks, at Government expense, first-class bands are furnished and everything done to give popular pleasure. Shall we, then, a government of the people, by the people and for the people, not be as liberal as the contracted policy of European Kings? Every cent thus spent is a dime well invested, and which will yield an abundant interest in contributing happiness.

American Antiquities.

WHILE lately engaged in looking over the pages of some French illustrated papers, our attention was arrested by a series of views of the great Pacific Railroad, a road about passing through a country of which scarce a path for man was known up to within a very few years. Our thoughts reverted to the times when not only the section of country about to be traversed by the great iron road, but the entire continent was occupied by numerous races, some of which have entirely disappeared, others remaining only in fragments, while whole tribes have been exterminated.

There are problems connected with the early history of this country which ethnographers, naturalists, and archæologists have attempted in vain to solve. One of the most interesting, we think, is the resemblance between some of the practices of Central America and some parts of the East, which engaged the attention of the great Humboldt when he visited this country. Since then the researches of Messrs. Stevens, Catherwood, Squire, and others have shown some of the resemblances to have been most remarkable. A late ingenious writer, in going over M. de Waldeck's Illustrated Monuments of Ancient Mexico, has pointed out the great likeness existing between the great temple of Palenqué, and the equally great temple of Bóro-Bódo in the province of Kedú, in the Island of Java, in such a manner as to place beyond all reasonable debate the common purpose and origin of both. We cannot enter into the details as recounted by this writer, but will give some of the most striking. Both are elevated on a series of graduated platforms or terraces, and are reached by successive flights of steps facing the cardinal points; the chambers of both are disproportionately small, with no apertures excepting the doorways for the admission of air and light; their curved ceilings, formed of stones overlapping each other triangular-wise, and constituting what is known as the Cyclopean arch, are precisely alike; the walls of both are adorned with mytho-hieroglyphical tablets, in which the head of the Asiatic elephant is conspicuous, the meaning of which has yet to be deciphered; in the sanctuaries of both B'huda is represented in colossal dignity seated cross-legged upon a couch or throne, sustained by crouching leopards, and benignly receiving an offering of fruit and flowers from a priestess who is kneeling before him.

Among other matters of interest the wonderful decrease of the population north of the confines of ancient Mexico is not the least. Two centuries ago the population amounted to seventeen millions of souls. It is now less than two millions. Alcoholic liquors, epidemical diseases, and forced emigration have aggravated this frightful mortality.

From the appearance of the mounds and other remains, coupled with the legendary history related by the Indians, according to these traditions, an entire nation, both physically and morally distinguished from the redskins; a race of white men who had been settled in the country from time immemorial, were unexpectedly assailed and overwhelmed by their enemies. The manifest incompletion of several of the monuments in the valley of the Ohio, betokens a sudden cessation of labor on the part of their constructors, and this would seem to confirm the terrible reality of the Indian legends. Still, they are conjectures. All that patient investigation can do is being done, and we must patiently await future disclosures, if any will be forthcoming, which may be of a nature to change or add to the information which we already possess. Of the material progress of this country, or rather what that will be on the completion of this great chain between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, our readers need not be told.

Political Fury.

LET the people understand the sentiments of the Democracy. At a large meeting of representative men in New York, a Colonel Yerger, of Memphis, uttered the following speech, which needs no comment from us:—

> "That General Grant was now stepping boldly toward a throne, and would drag his purple mantle through the blood of such patriots as those present. (A voice shouted, 'You bet.') 'I am loyal,' said the speaker, 'to the Union that our fathers fought for, but I hate a Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny, a Union headed by a usurping cabal called the Congress of the United States. (Furiously.) I hate it! I spit upon it! (A voice, 'Hit him again.') I come here to ask protection from the people of the North."

It would be well for the indignant orators who are so addicted to "spitting" an opposition sentiment, to remember the rebuff given by Douglas Jerrold. At one of the London Clubs an excitable Tory was discussing politics with an equally excitable Liberal. "I detest your principles," says Liberal. "Your doctrines are treasonable," says Tory, "and spit upon Oliver Cromwell." "And I spit on Charles I." "Waiter," exclaimed Jerrold, ringing; "waiter, spittoons for two." The story is old, but may be useful during the campaign.

HOW THE WORLD MOVES.—In 1851 the London *Punch* humorously gave a list of things "impossible to be realized." Among them were the following:—"The unity of Germany, from Prussia;" "The freedom of the Press, from Austria or Italy;" "The Abolition of Serfdom, from Russia;" "The Emancipation of a Slave, from the United States." All of these things have been realized, and *Punch's* reputation as a prophet is utterly destroyed.

For President, Horatio Seymour.

ON the 22d ballot, the National Democratic Convention unanimously nominated Horatio Seymour, of New York, as the candidate for the Presidency. By so doing, in case Mr Seymour accepts, the most absurd contradiction ever presented by any political party is presented by the Democracy. They nominate their own presiding officer—a lack of taste most astonishing. They nominate a man who has again and again declined. But the old story of Cæsar refusing the crown is made modern. History repeats itself. They nominate a man who has expressed views on the most vital issue—that of finance—which are diametrically opposed to those of the platform. They must, indeed, have come upon days of great "public calamity," as Vallandigham said, when they must stultify themselves by inconsistencies so gross as to be a positive insult to the intelligence of the American people. With such internal dissensions they can hardly carry the States which voted for McClellan. They have disgraced as well as defeated themselves by their reckless disregard of all show of principle in nominating a gold man on a greenback platform.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Sketch of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

Horatio Seymour, who to day received the Democratic nomination for the Presidency on the 22d ballot, is a native of Onondaga county N. Y., and is still in the prime of life and vigor of manhood. He was educated to the law, in which his acquirements are acknowledged to be of no mean order. Indeed, he bears the reputation of being one of the most scholarly and polished men who have ever been in public life in this country.

Governor Seymour has long been prominent as a politician. The first office held by him was that of Mayor of Utica, and he was a member of the Legislature from 1842 to 1845 inclusive and was speaker of the Assembly for the last year of his term. With these exceptions, however, we believe that he has never held any other public position except that of Governor of the State of New York. He first ran for that office in 1850, Sandford E. Church being the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Although Mr. Church was elected by a small majority, Seymour's vote fell off, and Washington Hunt, the Whig nominee, was elected by a majority of 262 votes. In 1852 he was again a candidate with Mr. Church, and this time both were elected, Seymour's vote not being as great as Church's, however, by about 20,000. In 1854, when Seymour aspired for the third time to Gubernatorial honors, he was defeated by dissensions in his own party, the memorable conflict between the Hards and Softs being then at its height, and the Whig candidate receiving 309 more votes than Seymour. In 1862 he again became a candidate and was a second time elected, on the basis of the popular dissatisfaction with the manner in which the war was then being conducted, his majority over General Wadsworth being 10,752 in a total vote of 602,516.

In 1864 he became a candidate for the fifth time and sustained his third defeat, Governor Fenton receiving a majority of 283 in a total vote of 730,821.

Governor Seymour presided over the deliberations of the Chicago Democratic Convention of 1864, and was similarly honored by the present Convention last Saturday. His name has been associated with the office of President for the last eight years.

BRITISH EXPORTS.—The annual Parliamentary return shows that in the year 1867 37,696 tons of British copper, wrought and unwrought sheets, nails, etc., and 640 tons of ore were exported from the United Kingdom—a considerable increase over the export of 1866. In both years India was the largest customer. The import of foreign copper in 1867 included 73,957 tons of ore, 28,825 tons of regulus, and 38,939 tons of part wrought or unwrought copper and copper manufactures—a smaller import than in 1866. The export of foreign copper (15,959 tons, including ore, regulus, unwrought, part wrought, and manufactures) was also less than in 1866. Of the ore imported 31,159 tons were taken into Swansea, and 15,940 tons of the regulus imported. The returns relating to tin show no very remarkable difference from those of 1866. 5430 tons of tin, and 303 tons of tin ore and regulus were imported in 1867, the Straits Settlements being the chief source of supply; and 4226 tons of British tin, and 1329 tons of foreign tin, were exported from the United Kingdom, France being the largest customer; 33,818 tons of zinc were imported in 1867, chiefly from Germany and Belgium (a larger quantity than in 1866), and 12,194 tons of ore of zinc; and 7337 tons of British, and 6782 tons of foreign zinc were exported, both considerably larger quantities than in 1866. The export of British lead in 1867 comprised 174 tons of ore and 38,608 tons of pig, rolled, and other forms of lead, the largest customers being the United States, China, India, and France. The import into Great Britain of lead, pig, and sheet, in 1867 amounted to 45,148 tons (a considerable increase over 1866), and of lead ore 9146 tons, Spain and Sardinia being the chief source of supply; about 800 tons of foreign lead and lead ore were exported from the United Kingdom.

THE ROYAL AND TITLED PERSONAGES of Europe are perambulating extensively this summer. Prince Amadeus, second son of the King of Italy, is going on a cruise. He will touch first at Lisbon, and see his sister, the Queen of Portugal; then, avoiding the French ports, pass to the North Sea and the Baltic, and have a look at Norway. The Marquis of Hastings is going to the same country on a fishing excursion. Prince Napoleon is likely to extend his trip even beyond Constantinople. It is said that the Prince has written to his cousin, telling him that the Sultan earnestly desires to see him. It is scarcely likely, however, that the Emperor will go as far as Constantinople.

A GENEROUS MILLIONAIRE.—The will of the late Colonel A. G. Hazard, the powder millionaire, offered at the Probate Court, in Enfield, Ct., on Saturday, appoints Governor Bullock, Mrs. Hazard, and his daughter Fanny, executors; gives $75,000 to the Library Hall to be erected in Hazardville; $5000 to the Hazardville Episcopal Church; $2500 to the Hazardville Methodist Church; $2500 to the South Congregational Society in Enfield, and remembers his grandson, Augustus George Bullock, with a present of $25,000 on account of his name. The whole estate is estimated as valued at near a million.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA stands as follows:—

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot*
Republicans	40	66	106
Democrats	10	54	61
Republican maj.	30	12	42

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.—Greenbacks and greybacks.

ALGERIA.

Frightful Mortality Among the Arab Population.

The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* publishes a statistical table of the deaths among the Arab population belonging to the military zone during the year 1867 and the first four months of 1868. It says:—

The number of natives of the civil and military territories received into the asylums since their foundation, in the three provinces, is 101,475. The religious establishments took in 1672, and there still remain there 1271. The asylums now only contain a few hundred men, women, and children still unable to join their tribes. The deaths announced up to May 1 in these last-named establishments were 14,355; in the religious houses, 401; and in the hospitals, 2225, making a total of 16,981.

The figure of those deceased outside can only be given approximately. In 1867 the cholera carried off about 89 000 persons. In 1868, down to May 1, about 111,831. Add to these figures the amount of 16,981 above-mentioned, and the general total is 217,812. Such is the loss occasioned by famine and cholera in a population of a million of souls. It must not be forgotten that before the famine there were in Algeria 2 500,000 Arabs, out of whom one million were Kabyle Berberes, who supported the crisis of 1867 and 1868 without loss. The Arabs of the civil territory, 200,000 in number, have had no victims to deplore; and those of the Sahara, 300,000, have had no case of death from famine. The scourge has therefore fallen almost exclusively on the million of Arabs in the military territory.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

☞ IN NATURE'S GRAND CATHEDRAL flowers are the censers, but their fragrance is brief. That of Phalon's new Perfume, "Flor de Mayo," outlasts the seasons; it laughs at time; exposure to the air adds to its delicacy, but does not obliterate it. It can only be drowned out with soap and water. Sold by all Druggists. It

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

☞ BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.—JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. and TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. EXTRA, making TEN PER CENT payable on demand.
Also, a Dividend of THREE FOURTHS PER CENT., being the State Tax for 1868 of Three Mills on assessed value of $250 per share, which will be paid to the State Treasurer for account of the Stockholders; the tax being a lien upon the Stock until paid.
7 6 4t J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1868.
The Board of Directors have This Day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share (clear of tax), payable at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.
The transfer book will be closed from Saturday, 11th, until 15th inst.
W. H. KEMBLE,
7 2 thstu6t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HAND IN HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. JULY 6, 1868.
Notice is hereby given that the Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.
The Directors have also declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on all participating Life Policies effected previous to the first Monday in September last. 7 9 2t* J. G. DIXON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD ROAD,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th instant clear of tax, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
7 9 6t E. MITCHELL CORNELL, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 406 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
7 6 6t Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office, No. 400 WALNUT Street, JULY 6, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company for the last six months payable on demand free of all taxes.
7 6 12t ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Sec'y.

☞ AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—THE LARGEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN NEW ENGLAND—Vertical Railways; Apartments with Bathing and Water conveniences connecting, Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office, and Cafe.
69 tu th s 3m LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

☞ RARE MANUFACTURES IN FINE Confections, for Tourists and for the Sea side.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
7 3 1m4p No. 1210 MARKET Street.

BANK REPORTS.

☞ NINTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1868.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,195,762 92		
United States bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States		500 000'00	
Bonds on hand		130 600 00	
Real estate (productive)		132 105'60	
			$1,957,368'52
Legal tender notes and certificates		$415,475'00	
National bank notes		30,624 00	
Fractional currency and stamps		9,729'51	
Premiums		9 925 00	
Due from other banks		413,106 97	
			878,860'48
Expenses and taxes			8,289'21
			$2 844 988'24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000 000 00
Circulation	417 500 00
Deposits	1,391,154'36
Profit and loss	36 634 88
	$2 844 988 24

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
7 7 tuths6t Cashier.

A NEW THING IN ART,
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful 3 5¾

READ! READ!
Sporting Goods at a Bargain.

The attention of the trade and public is called to the large assortment of
Guns, Fishing Tackle, and other Sporting Goods,
AT NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
Which is being sold at very low rates to close business. Bargains in fine Guns, Fishing Rods. Base Ball and Cricket implements can be had, and the opportunity should not be lost. Call at once, and be satisfied as to our very low rates.
7 6t* C. S. WESTCOTT.

NATATORIUM
AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE,
BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING DEPARTMENT.

The only Summer resort in our city, where people take comfort in the hottest days, is the NATATORIUM. Season Swimming Tickets, and Season Instruction Tickets, are sold now with a deduction of 25 per cent. 9 314p

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill Co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill Co
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill Co
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Bucks Co,
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, Lebanon Co.,
Chas. Rodearmel, Box 170, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks Co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George T. Grider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster Co.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery Co.
PROSPECT TERRACE;
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery County. 5 21 2m

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite SUMMER RESORT, situated on the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, State of New York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from JUNE 10 to OCTOBER 1.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28·00 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad trains, and the day boats from New York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of FRANKLIN Street, New York, daily, at 5 P. M. Saturdays at 3 P. M. [6 9 2m] CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL will open for the season on 25th JUNE.

Terms, $3·50 per day, or $20 per week. Address

R. R. THOMPSON, Proprietor,
Formerly of Congress Hall, Cape Island.

N. B.—The music will be under the direction of Mr CARL SENTZ 6 15 25t

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY,
Will receive guests June 23.
Terms $4·00 per day—$25·00 per week.
Please address, J. F. CAKE,
6 9 tuths2m CAPE ISLAND.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will be opened for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 27.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY or
6 2 3m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street }

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This well-known house has been REMOVED, REMODELED, and very much ENLARGED, with commodious and comfortable rooms.

Located between United States Hotel and the beach.

The grounds surrounding are nicely enclosed and well shaded. Guests for the house will leave the cars at U. S. Hotel. NO BAR.
6 12 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., is now open for the Summer season. Families desiring a quiet home at the sea shore at a moderate price, will call on or address E. GRIFFITH, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.
Attached to the establishment is a line of coaches, for the accommodation of guests. 6 22 1m

THE TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, WILL be opened on and after the Fourth of July, for the season.
Terms—$2 50 per day, or $15 per week.
HUMPHREY HUGHES
6 23 1m Proprietor.

CLOTHING.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE FOURTH.

Old Mr. Punk was fixing his gun, with a view to having it make some patriotic demonstrations of noise. He pointed the weapon towards himself, and Mrs. Punk somehow or other got the idea that it might go off and hit him. So she pleasantly remarked in her blandest tones:—"There now, you old fool, if you are going to shoot yourself, just make a clean shoot of it, and don't mangle yourself for me to be bothered with taking care of."

The unfortunate Punk's gun didn't happen to go off, and he didn't get shot, and Mrs. Punk didn't have the trouble of nursing his mangled remains, but he still lives, to buy elegant, cheap, and durable garments, suitable for Summer Wear, at the Great

BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
Respectfully invite the public generally to call and examine their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
SUMMER CLOTHING.
Parties requiring a Good Fit at LOW PRICES, will find it to their advantage to call on us. 4 15 thstu3m

DRY GOODS.

LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore, will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.
VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.
SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.
ALSO, SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE AND SHEETING MUSLINS.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET,
8 1¼ GIRARD ROW.

A FULL LINE OF COL'D SILKS
IN CHOICE SHADES, AT $2 PER YARD.
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER CASE OF THOSE PLAID SILKS.
Black and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Green and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Blue and White Plaids, $1·12½.
Purple and White Plaids, $1·12½.
One case still Richer, at $1·25.
WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.

I WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
IRISH POPLINS IN CHOICE SHADES, FOR THE SPRING OF 1868, at GEO. D. WISHAM'S.

EIGHTH ST. EMPORIUM
FOR BLACK SILKS.
3-4 White Edge, Heavy, only $1 75.
Gros Grains, Heavy, only $1 87.
Gros Grains, Extra Heavy, only $2.
Lyons Gros Grain, Elegant, only $2 50.
Best Makes from $2 50 to $6 per yard.
ALL THE ABOVE AT [2 6thstu&rp
WISHAM'S CHEAP SILK STORE.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
$10,000 worth of Summer Dress Goods, at the Cheap Store of Eighth Street.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
NO. 153 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
Lawns reduced to close out.
Percales reduced to close out.
Bareges reduced to close out.
White Goods reduced to close out.
White Pique reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
White Pique reduced from 37 to 31 cents.
Pique worth 50 cents at 37½ cents.
Pique worth 62 at 50 cents
Best 50 cent Pique in the city.
Percales worth 37 at 25 cents
62 cent Alpacas in Pearl, Buff, Steel, and Bismark, at 44 cents, to close out
Great reduction to close out Plaid Muslins, 25, 31, 37 to 50 cents, cheap.
WE ARE CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
No. 153 North EIGHTH Street,
5 23 smth26t ABOVE RACE.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,
No. 617 CHESNUT STREET,
Are closing out their
Stock of White Goods, Linens, Shawls, Etc.,
BY AUGUST 1.
They invite the attention of the Trade. (2410t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES.
A Specialty in our Business.

A fresh invoice of Cliquot, Roederer G. H. Mumm's, Jules Mumm's, Heidseik, and Carte d'Or. Sold by us at the agents' prices in New York and Boston.

ALSO, MOSELLES AND HOCKS;
Longworth's Sparkling and Dry Wines,
CLARETS OF DIFFERENT GRADES,
And a choice variety of SHERRIES, FINE BRANDIES, and CORDIALS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
Importers of Fine Wines,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
6 16 tuths PHILADELPHIA.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. [6 18thstu3t

CAPE MAY STEAMER.

FOR CAPE MAY.
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.
FARE........$2·25, including Carriage Hire,
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children..$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.
The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.
G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 25p

NEW YORKISMS.

From our own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 8, 1868.

A Day at the Tombs.

It has been remarked, with more wit than truth, that Justice Dowling, of the Tombs, is the Judge Jeffreys of the New York Police Courts. If this merely means that he often has a loud, hectoring, brow-beating manner, and that he knows how to pronounce those dreadful words, "up for six months," in such a tone as send cold chills down the backs of candidates for Blackwell's, there is some foundation for the parallel. But if it means that he carries no heart beneath his rugged manner, that he never sympathizes with those whom he sentences, that he is incapable of a generous and disinterested act towards sin-soaked wretches who have been before him again and again, nothing can be further from the truth. In the sententious vernacular of the day, he understands his "biz." He can tell pretty accurately, at a glance, whether the defendant is an impudent criminal who has made up his mind to brazen it out; or whether he is a charming rascal, so ingenious and new to the thing, that one longs to forgive him; or whether he is a gentleman who, having the misfortune to get a little "how-come-you-so" last night, has fallen into the hands of scoundrels who are determined to "beat" him. At any rate he is a being on whom the Ravels, if they knew him, might confer the title of one of their pantomimes, and style the "Black Raven of the Tombs," for he creates a panic amongst all the wicked, and he does it all for the general good.

The early riser—if there are any early risers here, which I very much doubt; at least they are restricted to policemen, house-maids, newsboys, hotel waiters, car conductors and drivers, and that interesting class of proletarians who go about with rag-pickers' hand-carts, to which are harnessed braces of mastiffs with cow bells attached—the early riser, strolling in the vicinity of the Tombs, a few minutes before 6 A. M., will have often noticed a gang of men and women, in different quantities and qualities of costume, wending their way along Centre and Leonard and Elm and Franklin streets, headed and flanked by a posse of policemen. This squad, which may be considered as an infinitely mild diluent of that horrible slave-gang which Victor Hugo describes in such fine agony of language in "Les Miserables," is invariably to be seen at this hour. It is the debris of the last night's debauch. The aroma of the station-houses, and of other houses worse yet, hangs around them all. They are all being hurtled along like a flock of black sheep into the high and mighty presence of the Tombs justice of the peace. "Drunk and disorderly," as will be seen by the police returns later in the day, are supposed to be written on the face of each of this shambling crew. That woman, who has done things such as were never written or printed in any book, whose eyes have the burning glare of molten lead, and whose cheeks long ago lost their lingering capacity for a blush, is tramping side by side with a bonny-faced youth of seventeen, whose eyes are all a-dew, and who don't know whether to cry or brave out. This lady-like looking girl of sixteen must have an extremely resilient temperament, for her eye is as clear as the blue in the sky, and her cheeks as fresh as flowers. She is not one of the lost yet, either, for she has found means to wash her face and re-arrange her battered bonnet, and no one would ever suppose she had already served her time at Blackwell's, "Hello! Kate you up again," says the representative of the justice, when his eye lights on her. "Now, I'll let you off this once, mind; but the next time you're brought here, I'll send you up for six months. Go." And Kate smiles at the majestic representative of the law (who happens to be young and not ill-looking) as bewitchingly as she knows how, and manages to create a sensation among the newsboy portion of the audience as she goes out. The court-room is dark and low; the sun has not yet penetrated the caverns of gloom scooped out by the Egyptian pillars and porticoes that lead up to it. The audience is very meagre, principally confined to newsboys, and friends who have come to bail the better class of prisoners out. Fathers are there peering after Absaloms who drink too much; mothers, ready to fall upon their knees before "yer honor," if you'll only let him off this once, "plaize, yer honor." His honor takes it all very coolly. "What! Fan, *you* here!" he exclaims, running his eyes over a short, stout, good-looking woman of twenty with very white neck too much exposed. "What have you been doing *now?*" Fan says nothing, but leans her head on her hands against his Honor's desk, and shakes from head to foot, with a sort of hysterical silent laughter. One or twice she raises her head and commences, "Yer honor," then as quickly hides it again, and shakes all over from head to foot as before. "Officer, take this woman away," says his honor, at last. Then such a scene ensues as I will not pretend to say is strictly confined to the Tombs Police Court. I should say it is more oftener seen there than elsewhere. The officer taps her on the shoulder, and motions her to move on. She looks first at him, and then at the justice, in a stupid kind of despair, and the next instant has left the marks of her nails in the policeman's face. Another policeman comes to the rescue, and they both put their arms around her waist and attempt to drag her away. Her yells echo through the Court-room as if they would split the Egyptian pillars outside. "My baby! my baby! my baby!" she shrieks, "I want my baby; I will have my baby. My ba-a-a-by! I say. Oh, you wretch, you scoundrel, you beast, you scarawag, you!" she continues shaking her fist at the unconcerned judge. And so the door closes, and the rest of the cases are proceeded with. "What, Harry! you here again," says his Honor to a dashing-looking young fellow of four-and-twenty. "Yes, judge," says the young fellow. "Just wait a minute till I take off my boot. I knew I'd be here this morning so I put a ten-dollar note there last night." And divesting himself of one of his boots, Alcibiades takes therefrom the sum named, which he passes up to the justice; and then his watch and pocket-book and other valuables being handed to him by a policeman with whom he seems on the best terms, he goes off light-hearted and happy, saying, "You won't see me here again until next time, judge," while less brilliant and less prudent debauchees stand looking after him with mingled admiration and envy.

From six until eight in the morning is occupied in the examination of these drunk and disorderly cases. The heavier ones come on between ten and twelve and two and four. It is only during these four hours that reporters care about being present. If there is any peculiar feature among the common drunk and disorderly cases they can get them from the police returns at police-headquarters, Mulberry street, any hour before noon. Between ten and twelve the Tombs' Court is flooded with reporters for the afternoon papers. Reporters for morning papers seldom grace it until the afternoon, obtaining the morning's reports either from the afternoon papers, or from an investigation of the morning's minutes in the interstice between twelve and two o'clock, or during any interval that may happen between the hearing of cases in the afternoon. The *Herald*, indeed, always has a reporter there all the time; but then the *Herald* is the only newspaper that keeps a reporter stationed at each of the four police courts, viz.:—The Tombs, Essex Market, Jefferson Market, and Yorkville. At the Tombs, as indeed at all the police courts, the *Herald*, the *Tribune*, the *Times*, the *World*, the *Evening Post*, the *Evening Express*, and the *Commercial*, generally obtain substantially the same account of whatever has been transacted. The police reporters of these respective papers form a ring of themselves, and amicably assist each other. I am sure the veteran reporter for the *Herald* at the Tombs is too well disposed not to assist any one, although it is the maxim enforced by the journal he represents—it is the express command of the ruthless J. G. B. himself—that no reporter or correspondent connected with the *Herald* is to give any assistance to the reporter or correspondent of any other newspaper, on pain of instant dismissal. It is the representatives of the smaller papers who are excluded from this ring, and who are often obliged to travel a very hard road not to be beaten, and yet find themselves beaten at last The "ring" meets in a little room of its own over the Coroner's office, and there exchanges notes.

Behind the Justice's desk, at the Tombs, is a door leading to a small private examination-room, where cases are investigated which are of too dark, or delicate, or indelicate a nature to bear treatment in the general court-room, or which, having been deferred from time to time, have grown tedious with long delay. Sometimes weeks pass by without any case of more than ordinary interest transpiring either in the large court-room or the private examination-room beyond. Then, every crime that can be conceived of under heaven puts in an appearance, and keeps magistrate, and clerks, and reporters equally busy. Yet much that is painful may be seen at a chance visit. Such faces of sick mothers carrying sick babies without the power to nourish them. Such dreadful expressions of precocious sin on the features of girls and boys scarcely in their teens! Such mournful pictures of servile hypocrisy and hoary gloating over evil courses! Such repeated indications that this world of ours, in the boastful nineteenth century, is no better, in some things, than in the days of old, when the Lord repented him of the evil, and sought to purge his new creation by floods of water and showers of fire!

As you stand facing the Justice's desk, there is a fence of twisted iron on your left hand, some twelve feet square. It is furnished with wooden benches without backs, and on these benches sit the men and women awaiting trial, the sexes being separated by a twisted iron partition. This stronghold is frequently the scene of combat between prisoners, the women especially seeming utterly unable to withstand the temptation to jeer at one another's tonsorial arrangements, and finally to attempt the mutual demolishment of water-falls.

Women with bound and bleeding heads pleading with the judge in behalf of the husbands who have thus misused them, are among the most frequent petitioners at his bar. Girls who have been found by their parents at improper houses, and who seem utterly hardened to the exhibition of parental grief, are also among the most frequent visitors. But I think the most painful sight I ever saw there, was the agony of a grey-haired father, whose son, a singularly prepossessing boy of scarcely seventeen, had been convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses. To see that old man with tears in his eyes pleading first with the magistrate that the boy might be discharged, and then with reporters, one after another, that the names might be suppressed, was no less painful, in its way, than the brilliant disregard of the young scapegrace himself, who, with the wit and self-possession of a scamp of sixty, artfully represented to the newspaper people that, after all, it was only a matter of rivalry between them, and that sooner or later his innocence would be established, and their injustice shown up in giving credence to his guilt! The picture of that artless old man, and that artful boy, has haunted me from then till now, though I have passed more than one day at the Tombs since.

ALI BABA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER.—Every variety, suited to the season for Men, Youth, Boys, and Children, new, fresh, and fashionable, replenished daily, and selling rapidly, at prices guaranteed in all cases lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER is in everybody's mouth, so to speak, and that is the reason everybody is so *dry*. There was a time when war and its rumors divided the attention with the weather at this season of the year, but we are thankful that that is past, and that the chief thing that divides the public mind with the heat is the cool Summer Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 1[illegible] S. Third street, is completely stocked.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING *is decidedly the cheapest and best. People will not believe it until they come and examine.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SUITS *for Dress or School are the cheapest, prettiest and best.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT *is the largest and best in Philadelphia. Has hundreds of different styles of goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR CUSTOM CUTTERS *are men of taste and ability.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

OUR PRICES *are 25 per cent. below other houses producing same goods.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
The Largest Clothing House,
"OAK HALL."
The corner of Sixth and Market streets.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS AT $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·50, $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1, $1 25, and upwards AT DIXON'S,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. [7 1 2m

MARRIED.

MILLER—MULLIN.—On July 6, 1868, at Trinity M. E. Church, by the Rev. R. W. Humphriss, CHAS. M. MILLER, formerly of Nashville, Tennessee, to DOLLIE S., daughter of the late William G. Mullin, of Philadelphia.

STEPHENS—JOHANNIS.—On the 17th of July, 1868, by the Rev. Father Strobie, Mr. HARRY C. STEPHENS to Miss THERESA F. JOHANNIS, all of this city.

DIED.

MAGUIRE.—At his residence, on the 7th instant, ROBERT F. MAGUIRE.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 522 S. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. ***

ROBINSON.—On the 8th instant, MARGARET, wife of James Robinson, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1239 S. Broad street on Saturday morning, the 11th instant, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

TICKNOR.—On the 7th instant, at Manayunk, after a short but severe illness, ROBERT, son of Robert and Sallie Ticknor, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mary Wood, corner of Jefferson and Cresson streets, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

TOBIN.—On the 8th instant, JAMES TOBIN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. E. corner of Fifth and Pine street, on Sunday morning at 7½ o'clock.

TRUMP.—On Fourth-day afternoon, the 8th instant, MARIA B. TRUMP, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Benjamin H. Shoemaker, Church lane, Germantown, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 11th instant, at 4 o'clock. **

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 613

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
7 8 PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.
PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they may require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS
W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
t15 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,
Being absolutely the best
FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA. [5 30 stuthtf

REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS AT SEVEN DOLLARS AND UPWARDS, WATER COOLERS, CLOTHES-WRINGERS AND WASHERS, and a general variety of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
128 tuths5p Depot, No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN St

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of EMIL SCHALK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EMIL SCHALK.
CHARLES LENNIG.
Philada., July 1, A. D. 1868. 7 1 thfst

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
7-30s converted into 5-20s
STOCKS AND GOLD
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Sovereigns, Napoleons, and all Foreign Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.
Collections made with prompt returns.
Agents for the Union and Central Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
3 3tf PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS
OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
Paid at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
6 1tf PHILADELPHIA.

Who have the Pacific Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

New Descriptive Pamphlets, with Map, furnished without charge, on application.

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

These Bonds are secured by mortgage on the following Railroads belonging to the Company, namely, the main line from Phillipsburg, New Jersey, through Mauch Chunk to Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, 101 miles; the Beaver Meadow branch, 17½ miles, and the Lehigh and Mahanoy branch, 42½ miles, making a total of 161 miles of road, including 78 miles double track, equal, with sidings, to 309 miles of single track, together with all lands, bridges, work-shops, machinery, depots, engine houses, and buildings thereunto belonging, and all rolling stock, tools, implements, and materials belonging to this Company, in use on the said Railroads.

This mortgage is a first lien on all of the above Roads, except 46 miles, from Easton to Mauch Chunk, on which it is preceded by a mortgage for $1,500,000 due in 1873, the Bonds of which are exchanging, as fast as presented, for the present issue; those not presented until maturity are to be paid out of the present loan, making it a first mortgage on the above-mentioned property.

$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
7 1 lm No. 303 WALNUT Street Philadelphia.

GOLD BOUGHT.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
6 22 1m

SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS
Of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, Guaranteed, Principal and Interest, by the
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
For Sale at 95, and Interest from June 1.
C. & H. BORIE,
No. 8 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
BOWEN & FOX,
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At 102,
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POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, FRIDAY, July 10. PURSE AND STAKE $400. Mile heats best in five. Good day and track.
J. LOVETT enters g. g. GEN THOMAS.
F. WAGNER enters s. g. FRANK WAGNER.
OWNER enters s. g. HARRY.
Privilege of members introducing a male friend suspended. 7 7 3t

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For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

FIFTH EDITION

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR!

The Democracy Complete their Ticket—General Frank P. Blair, Jr., for Vice-President.

Further Particulars of the Pottsville Riot.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

General Blair Nominated for Vice-President.

NEW YORK, July 9.

General F. P. Blair, of Missouri, was nominated for Vice-President unanimously on the first ballot.

THE POTTSVILLE RIOT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Threats of the Rioters.

POTTSVILLE, July 9.—The strikers have sent committees to the different collieries and furnaces still in operation, giving them from sixty hours to comply with these terms or cease operations.

The rioters say that, should these terms not be complied with, there will be trouble. The officers of the Reading Railroad Company here have sent to Philadelphia to know whether they shall resist the rioters or not.

Governor Geary leaves for Harrisburg this afternoon.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Peter Phillips, tried for the murder of his wife, was convicted to-day of murder in the first degree.

The nomination of Seymour was very unexpected, there being a general feeling among the people that Chase would come in at the last hour.

New York Stock Quotations, 4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	134½	Chi. and N. W. pref.	81½
N. Y. and E. R.	70¼	Chi. and R. I. R.	109⅜
Ph. and Rea. R.	96½	Pitts. F.W. and Chi. R.R.	107⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	92½	Gold	140⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	Market firm.	
Chi. and N.W. com	79⅛		

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS.

LUMBERMAN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

	Par.	Market.	
CAPITAL.			
Authorized			[illegible]
Paid up in full			300,000 00
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand and in Bank			30,010·16
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transition			15,775·10
Amount of Loans secured by Mortgage, constituting first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing			54,450 00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, whether of any State or the United States, or of any incorporated city of the United States, or of any other description, specifying the number of shares and the par and market value of the same			
U. S. 5-20s	$76,900	$83,436 50	
U. S. 7-30s	11,300	12,118 12	
U. S. 10-40s	500	508 75	
Cooke Co. War Fund Bonds	12,300	11,439 00	107,497·87
	101,000		
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value	172,850	198,287·25	149,84[illegible]
Amount of interest on investments made by the Company, due and unpaid			8,859 68
			366,634·89
INCOME OF THE COMPANY.			
Amount of cash premiums received			165,659·96
Amount of premiums earned			122,005·81
Amount of interest money received from the investment of the Company			4,614·38
Amount of income of the Company from any other source			18,961·06
LIABILITIES.			
Amount of losses due and unpaid, and claims for losses which are in suit, or contested by the Company			10,000·00
Amount of losses during the year which have not been settled			18,420·24
Amount of dividends declared			15,0[illegible]
Amount of money borrowed, and the value and amount of security given (none borrowed)			[illegible]
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of losses paid during the year			93,914·79
Amount of Dividends paid during the year (see above)			15,000·00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the Agents and Officers of the Company			35,615·11
Amount of taxes paid by the Company			7,518·22
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company			12,394·61

HERMAN L. POWERS, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS GOODMAN, SECRETARY.

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AGENTS,
North Pennsylvania Railroad Building,
No. 409 WALNUT Street,
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Joseph Tillinghast. David B. Hilt.

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GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
One door below Third.

Frequent Divorce in New England.

From the American Quarterly Church Review for July.

No thoughtful man can behold, without solicitude, the low grade of domestic morals which seem to prevail to a large extent in our New England families. The general decay of public sentiment in respect to family religion, the practical neglect of the Holy Scriptures, the infrequency of family prayer, the reluctance of parents to make their children obey, the transfer of responsibility for the manners and morals of children from parents to public-school teachers, the common rudeness and arrogance of boys and girls, the great prevalence of untruth amongst the young, the license and familiarity of intercourse which is allowed between the youth of different sexes, the murder of living but unborn children, the number of illegitimate births—all these are sufficient to fill one with consternation and dismay. To all these signs of demoralization there is to be added one, which is closely connected with them, which fosters them, and is fostered by them in turn. We refer to the very great and alarming frequency of divorce. This has grown to be a portentous evil. It is certainly one of the most significant signs of the real condition of our domestic life. It is communicating a sad coloring to the whole inner life of the people. It is working its way from the lower strata of society upwards, and exerting a decided influence in the control of public opinion. Its progress is increasing, and at the present rate, a time seems to be rapidly approaching when the public sentiment on this point shall be almost wholly debauched. Lest we should seem to be only an alarmist in this matter, we will state some facts which will fairly illustrate the progress of this social vice amongst us during the last five years. Not to be too tedious, we select our principal facts from the statistics of the State of Vermont, as furnished by its indefatigable Secretary. We select Vermont as being by geographical position the most secluded of the New England States, the least affected by foreign immigration, and by marriages of mixed nationalities, and probably, with New Hampshire, the most tenacious in maintaining the traditions and social morals of the early settlers. Vermont is divided into fourteen counties, and for the last five years the population has not materially changed. We find, therefore, that for the last five years the divorces are as nearly as possible distributed as follows amongst the counties:—In Addison county to every 1000 persons the number of divorces is 1·1, and in Essex county, ·8. To the great honor, or rather less shame, of these counties, this is the smallest proportion to be found in any portion of the State. In five counties, Chittenden, Franklin, Windham, Orange, and Caledonia, the divorces vary in number from 1·5 to 1·7 to each 1000 people. In Orleans and Rutland counties, they are 2 to each 1000 people. In Bennington, Lamoille, Grand Isle, Washington, and Windsor counties, they number from 2·3 to 2·4 to each 1000. For the year 1862 there were granted 91 divorces; for 1863, 105; for 1864, 101; for 1865, 141; for 1866, 155; a sufficiently rapid increase one would think, to alarm the most phlegmatic mind; a steady increase from 91, in 1862, to 155, in 1866; the fifth year alone showing an increase of 70 per cent. beyond the first year. From another point of view, however, it comes still more closely home. Observe that these divorces have been increasing, while the population of the State has remained stationary. The whole number of libels granted in the last five years amounts to 593. We have then 593 divorces to 315,098 people, or one divorce to every 532 persons. Here, again, if we deduct 50 per cent. for the children and youth under eighteen, we have one divorce to every 266 marriageable persons. And as there are two parties to every divorce, there are two out of every 266 marriageable persons, or one man in every 133 men, and one woman in every 133 women, personally concerned in this matter. But perhaps a more startling view is derived from a comparison between the last five years of divorces, and the last five years of marriages. There have been, as we have said, in five years 593 divorces. There is also an aggregate of 11,325 marriages reported during the same time, which, however, it would be fair to state at 11,400, so as to cover the number of marriages not reported through accident or carelessness. Compare then 593 divorces with 11,400 marriages, and we have this result of 1 divorce to every 19 marriages. Or, in other words, to every 38 persons married during the last five years, two are concerned in a divorce. We might add, that at this rate there is a certain degree of probability that during the next five years, two at least, out of every 38 persons entering into the married estate, will be divorced. If the annual increase of divorces goes on unchecked, the proportion will be still larger. Finally, the prospect is very dark from another point of view. The last recorded year of marriages gives us the number of 2983 (call it 3000, to compensate for possible errors). This is the highest number of marriages in this State in any one year. Now compare this with the number of divorces, 155, for the same year. It will be found that whereas, five years since there was less than 1 divorce to every 22 marriages, the latest yearly record assures us of 1 divorce to every 19 marriages. It affords but sorry comfort to reflect that Vermont is not alone in the melancholy retrograde march of domestic morals in New England. In the State of Massachusetts, things are not quite so bad, but bad enough, there being during the last five years 1 divorce to 44 marriages, and during the last recorded year 1 to 37 marriages. The State of Connecticut shows a record worse than Vermont. There, the aggregate of five years of divorces to five years of marriages is as 1 to 11, and during the last year as 1 to 10. Neither the States of Maine, Rhode Island, or New Hampshire have collected full statistics. From the observations we have made, however, and from the information we have received, we have no reason to suppose that either State can give at the best, so good a record as Massachusetts. The estimated number of divorces in the State of Maine for the last five years is 950, which, in proportion to the population, gives one divorce to every 330 men and women above eighteen years of age, placing Maine upon a very little better standing than Vermont. So far then as numbers and calculations can approximate to the exact truth, the prospect is dismal. We well remember the astonishment and dismay expressed by two persons who had been obliged to leave the northern part of Virginia at the close of the war. When they learned the custom amongst us in regard to divorces, they both declared, that, in all their experience in that part of Virginia where they lived together for many years, and where one was born, they heard of but three instances of divorce, and then it was invariably at the cost of the reputation of the offending party; and here (said they) it seems to be considered only a trifle, and to be almost as freely contemplated and resorted to as marriage. Now what is the law and the practice in New England? Here again we take for illustration the law of the State of Vermont, which is almost identical with that of the other five States, unless it be Massachusetts. After stating that on account of consanguinity, or insufficient age, or the idiocy or lunacy of one of the parties, or force or fraud used to obtain consent, or of impotency, marriages in certain cases may be declared void from the beginning; the law goes on to mention these other causes for which the Supreme Court of the county in which one or both of the parties reside, may grant a divorce, namely:—1. Adultery in either party. 2. The sentence of either party to confinement in the State Prison for three years or longer. 3. Intolerable severity by either of the parties. 4. Wilful desertion for three consecutive years. 5. Seven years' unexplained and silent absence. 6. Neglect of the husband to support his wife, he having sufficient pecuniary ability. All libels based upon either of these conditions, and proved, must be granted by the Court. And finally, section forty-two thus declares:—"Whenever a marriage shall be dissolved, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the parties shall be deemed single and may lawfully marry again." Here, then, the law ignores all distinction between separation *a mensa* for the protection of suffering subjects of the State, on the one hand, and divorce *a vinculo*, on the other hand. The latter is the only mode of separation recognized in these statutes as lawful; and in this State, and all the New England States excepting Massachusetts, it is employed in all cases without distinction. Thus, while 184 bills of divorce have been granted in Vermont for the last five years for the cause of adultery, 409 bills, giving exactly the same freedom as to marriage, have been granted for various other causes: as for wilful desertion 238, intolerable severity (exercised in some cases by the wife) 117, refusal to support 11, and for causes not mentioned 43. The law of Vermont allows the parties to all these 409 bills, which are granted for some other cause than adultery, to marry again, as if there were no existing divinely-appointed relations between them. This estate of marriage is treated by the laws of Vermont and other New England States as if it were never in anywise under the control of Christ's law; as if its sanctity were a myth; as if it were the sole creation and ordinance of the State, and to be dealt with and rent asunder as a simple affair of proletarian convenience and policy; as if its solemn contract was hardly so coercive as that which one might make with his wood-sawyer; as if all its vows, spoken and implied, were binding only so long as the caprice and humor of the parties agreed, and then, to be put away with a slight formality, and a new contract with another entered into, as one would cast off old garments, present them to a needy friend, and reclothe himself in new apparel. Upon this ground, therefore, we declare the law prevailing in New England as to divorces, and the practice under the law, to be treacherous to family union, contrary to Christian morals, a snare to the thoughtless and ignorant, an opportunity to the depraved, an offense and sin against the Divine law, and, in short, a method of legalized polygamy. We cannot attempt to dwell upon all the painful thoughts to which this view of the subject gives rise. The immorality threatens a beautiful and favored portion of our common country with a cloud of moral evil, scandal, domestic strife, and debauchery. Families become unsettled. The relation of husband and wife assumes the form of a bare partnership in business. Children lose their just inheritance of baptism, of home ties, of family name, and family honor. The registration reports may record that the number of illegitimate children in this State average less than in England, but their numbers would be fearfully increased should we apply the same laws here as there in respect to matrimony and divorce. Legalized divorce is not known in England as it is here. There is but one cause acknowledged there which can dissolve the marriage tie. Our philanthropists and our demagogues may inveigh against Mormonism, or they may hold up to execration that repulsive feature of the old Southern slavery which held as nothing the matrimonial bonds between the slaves; but here, in this free State, the very same thing is done by freemen, and is legalized by the law of the State, and we suppose there are men to be found who glory in it, and view it as a sign of progress. One of our clergy, who was for several years chaplain to a New England State Prison, came to suspect that men might easily be victims of a conspiracy to thrust them into the State Prison for three years or more, that their wives might marry a preferred suitor. The dissolving of home ties amongst the people is sometimes most bewildering. We lately heard of an instance of divorce, in which one of two daughters, after the father and mother separated, went to live with her mother's mother. There she took her grandmother's surname. Her mother afterwards married, and this daughter then went to live with her, and took the name of her mother's second husband, by which name she now desires to be known, but of course she is known by all the three names. In the meantime her sister went to live with her father, who also married again, and she is known by her father's name. How can children under such circumstances retain any reverence for home or domestic ties, or learn to value them except upon merely mercenary grounds? The fact is, that although public sentiment revolts at the simultaneous polygamy of the Mormons, yet, in New England the course of things appears to be tending towards that which moralists and jurists call successive polygamy. Can we regard such things with patience? Ought they to be allowed to poison our domestic and social life? Is not the law and practice under it viewed by the light of the Christian law, immoral and corrupt? We pass to the third point, the causes of this extraordinary frequency of divorce. These are not difficult to describe. First, and before all, the cause and provocation to many divorces is the very facility with which they are obtained. It is so easy on account of weariness, incompatibility of temper, longings for forbidden pleasures, unsatisfied vanity, covetousness, capricious likes and dislikes, to obtain a legal divorce, that it is obtained. That license which would hardly be thought of, if absolutely prohibited, is readily seized, when it is thrust into the hand, pressed upon the mind, proclaimed to the ear, and assured to possession by compliance only with a slight formality. Human nature cannot resist this temptation. The facility with which divorces are granted, and the so-called freedom which it offers to marry again, present a most attractive bait to young, thoughtless, shallow, vain, or designing persons. There is really nothing to hinder a frequent change of husbands or wives, as the case may be. Those who enter into the married estate are always conscious that they need not bear the yoke longer than they wish it. It can be thrown off by a slight artifice, either by mutual agreement, or at the will of one of them. Each divorce sows the seeds for others. It is the town talk. The newspapers give the often disgusting particulars, with an unholy relish. The men give the details of it in the tavern, over the counter, and at the noonday rest. The women gossip over it, month after month, at their calls, tea-drinkings, or sociables. The children hear it discussed freely by their elders at the daily meals, with comments and details often that they should not hear. They all, men, women, and children, see that it is a legal act, frequently occurring, recognized by the Statute Law, and accepted by the people. They see the actors in it, and their children, living in the same reputation as heretofore, and they hear them extenuating and justifying their course. They see the Supreme Court of the county, which they have been trained to regard as the very impersonation of justice and dignity, sanctioning the dissolution of the marriage tie. They see Justices of the Peace, perhaps, sometimes, Ministers of the Gospel, uniting these divorced persons again with others in holy matrimony. And what is the result? What can it be, other than the general corruption of the public conscience, and contemptuous disregard for the appeals of the few remaining fastidious, reverent, and religious citizens.

One part of the remedy must be for the clergy and laity both to educate the public mind and conscience as to the solemnity, religiousness and indissolubility of marriage, and to endeavor to reform it. Another remedial means, which we may hope is generally practised by our clergy, must be to ascertain the facts when parties apply for marriage, and to decline to join in holy matrimony either of two divorced parties, both being alive, except it be the innocent party to a divorce, granted only upon the ground of adultery. Again, the statute law of every State should, so far as practicable, solemnize and dignify the estate of marriage, by preventing all hasty, secret, illegal, and irresponsible marriages. In the State of Vermont, as the law now stands, since abolishing the publication of the bans, it regulates only the age and degree of relationship of the parties, it forbids polygamy, it names the authorized ministers and provides a form of certificate of marriage when consummated. Besides this, there is absolutely no law in Vermont on the subject. Men and women, known and unknown, publicly and privately, at any hour of the day or night, without signature, without witnesses, without identification, clandestinely or otherwise, upon the bare impulse of the moment, or by deliberate plotting, are allowed to follow out any device or desire which their own prudence, passion, folly, or cunning may dictate. The law gives no attention or respect to the subject which tends to dignify and vindicate the true honor of marriage. It affords the officiating minister no protection against deceit or fraud. It does nothing to identify the parties for the sake of peace and good order of the community. It gives the friends of the innocent and unsuspecting no opportunity to detect and expose profligate designs. Is does nothing to secure the family circle from possible invasion. It simply ignores, as far as possible, the whole subject. In these sentiments, we doubt not, our readers most heartily concur. Should not then the statute law of every State establish "precautions and protective formalities" by which the parties to a marriage shall be distinctly identified as citizens in their respective communities; by which their intention of marriage shall be duly signed in the presence of competent residents, and registered by the proper officer; by which a definite interval of time may be allowed after the registration, witnesses required to be present at the marriage, and a certificate or license furnished for the assurance of the officiating Minister of Justice, perhaps to be countersigned by him, and returned to the office of the Town Clerk? These simple requirements will procure greater respect for the union thus solemnized. They will put no bar to the marriage of any honest citizen, whatever be his rank or station; they will protect the community to some extent against the misfortune of ill-judged, hasty, clandestine, and perhaps criminal unions; and by thus elevating the views of the people as to marriage, they will contribute, it is hoped and believed, to lessen the number of divorces. And finally, efforts shall be made, all good men united, and the public sentiment aroused where practicable, to procure such change in the law as shall prohibit the dissolution of the marriage bond except only in case of the adultery of one of the parties; increasing also, if need be, the pains and penalties incurred by adultery; and in special cases of hardship authorizing separation, if necessary be, *a mensa et thoro*; leaving the way open to future reconciliation of the parties, but absolutely refusing permission to marry again while both the parties live, and treating all such marriages as criminal.

One Year of the New Dominion.

From the Montreal Witness, July 3.

Our Dominion is now a year old. How does it work? In Canada we have appointed for it a day of rejoicing. But has our rejoicing been the bounding pulse of national life, or simply the comfort of being off work on a hot day? Every one can now judge for himself whether the feelings drawn forth by such an occasion are closely akin or not to those manifested by our neighbors on the 4th of this month, or by ourselves on the Queen's birthday. Young Canada, at least, should feel this consciousness of national life, if there were anything to draw it forth; but, wanting this, the sentiment seems to be but shallow. Most people seem to look upon it as a matter chiefly interesting to the political schemers with whom it originated. Very different is the state of affairs in Nova Scotia. There they grind their teeth involuntarily whenever the word confederation is mentioned. The state of feeling is described by well-informed people there as being too deep for utterance; and, as it takes the form of a wide-spread and deep-seated movement toward annexation, it is not to be wondered that public expressions should be much more guarded than private ones. That a storm is brewing there seems very likely to be an established fact before next Dominion Day. The desire of Great Britain to preserve the loyalty of her colonial subjects, and the integrity of her empire, whatever it may amount to, appears to have been of late smothered among what were to Englishmen weightier matters, and the advocate for a betrayed Province could be found but in Mr. Bright, an acknowledged revolutionist, who, it is possible, would object very little to the annexation of all the Provinces to the United States. It is to be hoped that wisdom, if not justice, will prevail among our own legislators, and that, instead of denying the most patent facts, they will set themselves to conciliate by liberal measures the affections of their fellow-citizens so grievously outraged, and save their pet scheme, and us as a people, from irretrievable ruin.

—The lobster factory at Englishman's River, Maine, is putting up about 3000 lobsters a day. It has taken in over 90,000 already. About three tons of the refuse are thrown out from the factory each day, which the farmers are using to enrich their farms.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of EVAN DALRYMPLE, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
Dated at Philadelphia, June 24, 1868. 6 27stuth3w

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of PARTHENIA MASON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them without delay to NATHAN S. BEEKLEY, Executor, No 43 N. WATER Street. 6 11th6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1868.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:—

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1869, or if Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full Shares.

THOMAS M. FIRTH,
5 14 11w Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.

6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS a stock vote of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY will be taken on the following proposed amendment to the Charter:—

Section 5 The Board of Directors shall have full power to make and alter such Rules and By laws as they may deem necessary for the well-being and due management of the affairs of the Company: Provided, such By laws are not repugnant to nor inconsistent with this Charter, or with the Constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

The polls will be opened in the LIBRARY, on MONDAY, July 6, and closed SATURDAY, July 11. The hours for voting will be, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 4 to 9 P. M. The vote will be by ballot, each share of stock being entitled to one vote, which must be presented in person.

JOHN LARDNER, Recording Secretary.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1868. 7 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

CENTRAL DEPOT

No. 103 South FIFTH Street

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denomination printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office Orders, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes, received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed on $20..........TWO PER CENT
From $20 to $100..........FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards....FOUR AND A HALF PER CT
All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BILL HEADS, Etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the Army Medical Department, situate on the west side of Sixth street above Oxford, in this city, all the fences, sheds, and materials erected thereon by the United States.

The above-named materials will be sold in one lot, and the purchaser will be allowed until the 31st to remove the same, after which date the ground on which they are situated will be turned over to the owner.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid in cash at the time of acceptance of bid; balance to be paid within five days.

Any additional information desired will be furnished by the undersigned.

F. J. CRILLY,
7 6 6t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, A. M., consisting of:—

193 barrels of Flour.
800 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles
470 gallons Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
165 gallons Mixed Pickles.
350 gallons Onions.
816 gallons Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M. and C. S. Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At Public Auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation consisting of Hospital and other Tents, Clothing, Blankets, Harness, Army Wagons, Wagon Covers Cooking Utensils, Flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868 at 8 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, to be paid on day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major-General Sheridan.

A. F. ROCKWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
6 26 6t Chief Q. M., District Indian Territory.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

TENTS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOSES, AND CHILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNINGS, HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, FLY NETS, ETC. PITKIN & CO.
6 18 thstu1m No. 71 North SECOND Street.

SHIPPING

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at Cope's wharf, foot of WALNUT Street, and will positively sail SATURDAY next, 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
7 7 4t No. 3 DOCK Street Wharf.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227* No. 72 BROADWAY New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
1 26†† HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
PEREIRE	Duchesne
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
ST. LAURENT	Bocande

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine), TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $85.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 8 3 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2†

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14†

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)	Monday, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, July 25
CITY OF NEW YORK (via Halifax)	Tuesday, July 28
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 1
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	
" to London	105	" to London	
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9† No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT'S, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line will commence loading on SATURDAY, 28th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Goods by weight, 10 cents per 100 lbs., gross.

Measurement goods, 4 cents per cubic foot.

Freights received at all times, and insurance guaranteed at three-eighths per cent.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
7 2§ Pier 19 North Wharves.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 3, East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25 currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.

For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY. 2 24

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier, New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave ARCH Street Wharf, Philadelphia, for Wilmington, daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

REDUCED RATES OF FARE:—
From Wilmington to Philadelphia, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Philadelphia, 10c.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington, 20c.
From Chester and Hook to Wilmington, 10c.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 30 CENTS.
For further particulars inquire on board.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, July 4	12½ A. M.	Saturday, July 4,	4

Sunday July 5, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P.

Monday, July	6, 1 P. M	Monday, July	6, 5	
Tuesday, "	7, 1½ P. M	Tuesday, "	7, 5½	
Wed'day, "	8, 1¾ P. M	Wed'day, "	8, 5½	
Thursday, "	9, 2½ P. M	Thursday, "	9, 6½	
Friday, "	10, 2½ P. M	Friday, "	10, 6½	

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WA leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

EXCITING BEAR FIGHT.

Three Small Boys Kill Three Bears.

From the Waupaca Criterion.

One of the most exciting hunting affairs which has ever taken place in this section, occurred on Friday, the 11th instant, near Dr. Perry's mill, in the town of Dupont. Jimmy Doty, a lad of about twelve years, another lad by the name of Case, and a still younger one whose name we did not learn, were wandering along the road a short distance from the mill, when they came suddenly upon three bears—an old and large she bear with her two cubs. Young Doty, who had a gun in his possession, immediately drew up and fired at the old bear in a courageous manner, but without any apparent effect, as she wheeled upon the boys and made at them in the most savage style, the cubs, however, in their fright running up a tree. The Case boy, who had commenced climbing a tree as soon as he discovered the animals, was now safely lodged in a small sapling near at hand, and the old bear, seeming to think he was her safest game, tried to climb the tree. As soon as she reared for the purpose a small dog, which belonged to Doty, ran behind and gave her a smart bite in the rear, whereupon her bearship, in a very bear-like manner, turned upon the dog and chased him some distance off, and then at once returned to the rear to finish Case. But in the meantime young Doty had handed the gun up to Case, and, with the other small boy, had also climbed a tree. The bear, nothing daunted at the state of affairs, made for Case's tree again. While climbing a fair shot was offered, and Case blazed away, knocking Mrs. Bear down to the ground, who now made off. After dragging herself about forty rods she laid down and died.

The boys now came down from their perches and commenced firing upon the young bears, which still clung to the trees they had climbed, and a few shots brought them to the ground. The boys then returned to the mill and told their story, which was hardly credited by those who heard it; but upon going out to the scene of action the game was found, thus verifying the statement of the boys.

But for the courage and presence of mind of the Doty boy, probably the whole three would have lost their lives.

SCIENCE.

Natural Aniline.—The mollusk, commonly called the sea hare, found in large numbers on the coast of Portugal, exudes, as a means of defense, an offensive coloring matter, which has been analyzed by M. Zeigler of Mulhouse, who has ascertained that it is composed principally of aniline. All the species of mollusca included under the general name of murex, yield a dye which was supposed to be the same as that used by the Phœnicians for producing the famous Tyrian purple; but M. Zeigler now suggests that the costly coloring material, held in high repute among the ancients, was probably obtained from the *Aplysia* or sea-hare. It must, however, be said to the credit of Chemistry, that by her processes the ordinary coal-tar is made to yield aniline at a cheaper rate than it can now be obtained from the same sources to which it is supposed the ancients had recourse for their supply.

Sculls versus Oars.—During a late discussion on the slip of screw-propellers, at the Institution of Naval Architects, London, the Chairman, Vice-Admiral Belcher, incidentally said he wanted to know how it was that a Japanese vessel of 65 or 70 tons, pulling against his 30-ton gig, with 18-feet oars, beat them out-and-out with two sculls? There were four men at each scull, the sculls being in the direction of the axis of the vessel. The two sculls drove the Japanese vessel ahead faster than his gig could follow. The distance the sculls passed through the water could not have been above six or eight inches, and it was only the bend of the oar which gave diagonal jerk to the vessel. The question was not there answered, but it is evident the Japanese scullers had an advantage in an almost continuous application of their power. In Venice, the gondola is often driven by a single scull, held, not behind, but on the side of the vessel, and worked to the right and left, without being raised from the water. Thus the expert gondolier propels and steers his craft with the same paddle.

Champagne from Petroleum.—The beautiful synthetic process of which Berthelot succeeded in combining a molecule of olifiant gas with a molecule of water and thus forming alcohol, has led to experiments with hydrocarbons of the Marsh gas series which, it is said, have resulted in the production of an alcoholic beverage. In this day of adulterations it may be useless to warn those who may require alcohol for medicinal purposes against the use of any decoctions containing spirit not made from sugar, grain, or the grape. The real safeguard, however, against this class of adulterations lies in the fact that no chemist has yet succeeded in producing, from hydrocarbons, alcohol at as low cost as it can be made from Indian corn; and further, in the probability that the large area of land now being devoted to vineyards will result in the production of mild wines much cheaper than "doctored" dilutions of corn whisky, constituting the imitation.

Testing Steam Boilers.—Professor S. W. Robinson of the University of Michigan proposes to the engineer who wishes to determine the pressure to which his boiler can be worked with safety, the following very simple process:—Let the boiler be filled entirely full of cold water, even to the throttle of the safety valves, and all closed tight to prevent any escape. Now, by lighting a fire under the boiler, the water will be gradually expanded, and produce a pressure sufficient even to rupture the iron before the temperature of the water arrives at the boiling point. While the pressure is increasing, let the steam gauge or pressure indicator be watched; and when the test pressure, which may be twice or more times as great as the working pressure, is reached, a portion of the water may be allowed to escape and the pressure reduced. The pressure results from the fact that water expands more by heat than iron, at a corresponding temperature. The process given above is attended with as much safety as the use of the hydrostatic press, unless the water be heated over 212 degrees F., which would not be required unless the boiler leaks. Below this temperature no disastrous consequences would follow, even if the boiler should be torn asunder, inasmuch as explosions result from the sudden expansion of gases or vapors.

A Peep Behind the Scenes.

An English paper tells this story:—"At the Hull Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. Shackles, solicitor, made a statement which, while divesting a gymnast of some celebrity of one of his attractions, yet afforded considerable amusement to those who heard it. It is now generally admitted that there is much in a name, although Shakspeare says that a rose would smell as sweet were it distinguished by any other title. Signor Pavillio, who has figured at the Alhambra Music Hall during the present week, seems to have recognized the attraction of a high-sounding cognomen, and, discarding his own proper Christian and surname (Tom Henry Wilson), sought popularity under a foreign name or designation. Mr. Shackles, however, instructed by Messrs. J. and Joseph Richardson, cabinet makers, Bond street, complained that they had reason to believe that the individual who styled and was advertised as "Signor Pavillio" was no other than one of their apprentices. He earned two or three guineas a week as a gymnast, which occasioned discontent amongst those who were not favored by nature with such supple limbs; and, moreover, to his masters, who were of opinion that their apprentice's engagement with Messrs. Hunt prevented him from properly performing his duties in their (Messrs. Richardson's) behalf.

"Mr. Shackles desired to know if Mr. Travis would assist in taking such measures against Messrs. Hunt as would prevent their continuing to engage 'Signor Pavillio.' The matter was of much importance in such a large establishment, and unless an example could be made in this case, it would have a very demoralizing effect upon the workmen. Mr. Travis concurred in Mr. Shackles' observations, and suggested that the youth should be warned that unless he immediately gave up his engagement at the Alhambra, he would be summoned, and that Messrs. Hunt should also have notice that 'Signor Pavillio' was Messrs. Richardson's apprentice, and that if they continued to engage him they would be summoned before the court to answer for their conduct."

English Women Again—Madame Rachel's Dupes.

London Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

I don't know whether the Jewess who goes by the name of Madame Rachel, and who is accused of defrauding a silly old woman of £4000 on the pretense that she was finding her a nobleman for a husband, has used her own cosmetics, by which, she tells her own sex, women can be made "beautiful forever," but she certainly is good-looking. I saw her one night at a public ball, and her fine figure, laughing face, and rich auburn hair were greatly admired. The modern censors of women have seized upon the late disgraceful exposure as so much evidence in support of their statements. There must, they say, be many a customer to Mrs. Rachel, or the trade in which she is engaged could not stand so much advertising. Henna and antimony, milk of roses, medicated and perfumed baths, her curious art of veneering face and varnishing bust, her dyes and cosmetics find customers, or Beautiful for Ever would not be, as it is, a recognized British institution. It is an awkward, but in its way a useful fact to find out that the manufacturers of feminine charms add other professions to their mysterious trade. The Thisbe of our days avails herself of walls that have eyes as well as ears; the bath reverts to the bagnio, and purveyor of beauty brings her goods to market on accredited trade principles. "When we hinted at these things," says the *Saturday Review*, "we were charged with scurrility, pruriency, and libelling the gracious sex. But here is a lady not without position, and connected with something more than commoners' blood, and not unversed in the ways of what is called good society; and it does not seem that Madame Rachel's trade struck Mrs. Borrodaile as being very unusual, or the terms so unusually extortionate, or this form of the matrimonial market so base and vile. It took Mrs. Borrodaile two or three years to find out she was being victimized. The advances, the diamonds, the trousseau, the purchased and venal nuptials, bridegroom and paranymph, the stolen interviews and confidential bath, do not seem to have distressed or agitated Mrs. Borrodaile. Are we right or wrong in the suggestion that these little odd accompaniments to the marriage market were only not alarming or suspicious because they are, if not common, at least not in such total contradiction as they ought to be to our island manners?"

If this writer means to suggest that it is a common thing for men to look through a creviced and eyelet-holed bath-room at the charms of the woman who wishes them to marry her, he says a very ridiculous thing. But is it not a little singular to find a journal so contemptuous of other nations and so arrogant in its assumptions of the superiority of English civilization over all others, so ready to insinuate that this mart for cosmetics is largely used, and that it is becoming the vestibule of the house of assignation?

—A new Merchants' Exchange is wanted in Cincinnati.

—Hartford prohibits the use of fireworks, crackers, and bonfires.

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEO F. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
9mw†] No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Boxmakers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippencott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia "Inquirer," Harper Bros., American Tract Society, and others. Sole agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
No. 10 COMMERCE Street.

RAILROAD LINES,

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; Scranton at 4·05 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope, and at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 11·50 Noon, 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·50 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15 and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

48‡ H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).

3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.

5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $4.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 10‡ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
81 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, May 4, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·35 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 7·01 A. M. and 1·39 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30, 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·45 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·55 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bible in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,

From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15‡ Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10‡

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
27† Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

[7 2‡] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

22‡ JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

COTTON AND FLAX.

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Sale No. 1904 Pine Street.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, FINE CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

—July 10th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1904 Pine street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture. [7 7 3t

May be examined on the day of sale at 8 o'clock.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale at No. 1134 Market street.

STEAM ENGINES, LATHE, DRILL PRESS, TOOLS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

July 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1134 Market street, second story, by order of John Davidson, to close the partnership concern of Phelager & Davidson, one eight-horse steam engine and boiler, steam engine unfinished, drill press and tools, made by C. H. Smith; turning lathe and tools, made by C. H. Smith; sundries, etc.

The steam engine may be seen at any time at Bell's Mills No. 327 S. Front street. 7 6 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, 8 ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PIANO-FORTES, MANTAL AND PIER GLASSES, PLATFORM SCALES, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

July 10, at 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior New and Second-hand Household Furniture comprising:—Suits of parlor and library furniture in plush, brocatelle, reps, and hair cloth; oiled walnut chamber suits, with wardrobes to match; spring and hair mattresses; large and small bookcases and sideboards; office desks and tables; dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; platform scales; oil paintings and engravings; gilt edge China, etc.

Also, a large assortment of Furniture from families breaking up housekeeping.

Also, 8 rosewood and mahogany-case Piano-fortes by different makers. [7 8 2t

Sale at No. 802 North Sixteenth street.

MODERN BUILT THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH THREE-STORY BACK BUILDINGS, ALSO HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, PIER GLASS WITH TABLE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, ETC.

On Saturday morning,

July 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 802 North Sixteenth street, will be sold, the modern built THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with Three-story Back Buildings, 18 by 80, in good order; $4500 can remain on mortgage.

Immediately after will be sold the Furniture, consisting of hair cloth parlor furniture; rosewood piano, by Gabler, of New York; pier glass, with table; walnut dining-room furniture; 2 chambers furnished; Brussels carpet on floors and stairs; kitchen furniture, etc. The house and furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [7 9 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. (SUCCESSORS TO McClelland & Co.), Auctioneers, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8‡

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No. 240 MARKET Street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 15, 1868.

Messrs. Marvin & Co., New York—Gentlemen; Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in excellent order.

We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS.

This Safe was Red hot for several hours, and the cast-iron feet were actually melted.

It can be seen at our store, No. 265 BROADWAY.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE.

5‡ No. 434 RACE Street

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
65 No. 422 VINE Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 5 16 tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10‡

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers

SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 stuth 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

JOHN CRUMP.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Sixtieth Commencement—The Degrees—Distinctions and Awards of Merit—The Honorary Address.

The Academy of Music was the scene of a brilliant affair this morning—the Sixtieth Semi-annual Commencement of the Central High School. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity by a fashionable audience, which consisted principally of young and fair ladies, who came armed with bouquets of the richest flowers for their favorite graduates. The stage was set with the same scene as on the occasion of the Commencement of the Girls' High School, and was occupied by the Faculty of the School, the Board of Control, and the graduating class. The order of exercises was as follows:—

Prayer.......................................Rev. R. H. Allen
MUSIC.
Second Honor (Influence of Circumstances on Character).......................................Henry Rosenbaum
MUSIC.
Third Honor (Praise and Principle)
Andrew W. Manship
MUSIC.
Fourth Honor (The Course of Empire). Albert C. Peale
MUSIC.
The Times.......................................Walter H. Henszey
MUSIC.
The Progress of Science.......................Charles E. Perkins
MUSIC.
The United States.......................William S. Ferguson
MUSIC.
Honorary Address (The Power of the Pen)
W. Frederick Monroe

The Degrees, Distinctions, and Awards of Merit

were conferred by Professor George Inman Riche, and were as follows,—

MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the degree of Master of Arts being graduates of the four years' course, of not less than five years' standing.

J. Newton Achuff, M. D.	Thomas H. P. Shellady,
Charles Patton Calhoun.	

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having completed the Four Years' Course, with their graduating average:—

1. W. Fred. Monroe......99·2	10. Chas. M. Thomas...89·9
2. Henry Rosenbaum...99·1	11. E. F. Eisenhower...87·0
3. And. W. Manship....97·6	12. John B. Divine.......86·5
4. Albert C. Peale.......97·0	13. A. C. Haverstick.....86·2
5. Edw. S. Warren.......96·5	14. Wm. S. Ferguson....85·0
6. Miller Burkhardt......93·0	15. Chas. S. Turnbull....85·0
7. Walter H. Henszey...92·8	16. Isaac Cohen...........82·9
8. Charles E. Perkins...91·5	17. William Ruch..........80·5
9. James Roberts.........90·0	

PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having satisfactorily completed Partial Courses, with their Averages for two years:—

Jesse J. Barker...........95·8	Martin J. Myers.........79·9
William L. Austin.........89·8	Joseph H. Lits..........78·7
S. Rowland Caldwell....89·7	Charles H. Schoerer....77·1
Horace M. Mattis.........88·3	George S. Hetzell.......76·7
Joseph N. Arnest.........85·8	Thomas J. Boles.........76·5
John H. Cresghe.........83·3	William Braadt..........74·9
Horatio Draper............82·9	Henry C. Woltemate....70·0
Charles P. Matlack......81·4	Albert J. McLoughlin..67·4
Louis Bregy...............80·2	

DISTINGUISHED.

List of students declared distinguished, having attained term averages of 95 or over:—

DIVISION A.

W. F. Monroe.............99·2	Albert C. Peale...........97·0
Henry Rosenbaum........99·1	E. S. Warren..............96·5
A. W. Manship............97·6	

DIVISION B.

R. G. Lippincott..........96·1	Lewis S. Lee..............95·5

DIVISION C.

W. W. Stout...............98·1	J. H. Carroll..............95·0
Edgar S. Cook............96·3	

DIVISION D.

F. A. Hempstead.........96·0	F. P. Prichard............95·2
Dewey Bates..............95·6	Harry Willis...............95·0

DIVISION E.

George J. Garde.........98·2	Henry Taylor..............95·2

DIVISION F.

G. B. Buckman............98·9	G. W. Cloak................95·6

DIVISION G.

W. H. Rock.................97·1	C. W. Neely................95·3
Louis Tissot...............97·0	G. W. Chapin...............95·0
Frank Rigler...............96·1	G. D. Street................95·0

MERITORIOUS.

List of Students declared Meritorious having attained Term Averages of 85 or over, and less than 95.

DIVISION A.

Miller Burkhardt.........93·0	Eugene F. Eisenhower.87·0
Walter H. Henszey.......92·8	John B. Divine............86·5
Charles E. Perkins.......91·5	Alex. C. Haverstick......86·2
James Roberts.............90·0	William S. Ferguson......85·0
Charles M. Thomas.......89·9	Charles S. Turnbull......85·0

DIVISION B.

Victor A. Ellis............90·2	William F. Jones.........87·4
Eugene T. Lisnard.......90·0	Magnus H. Brown.........85·8
John Bartlett..............87·8	D. A. Kochersperger.....85·3
Andrew C. Snodgrass....87·5	Wilfred Paterson.........85·1

DIVISION C.

Lang. C. Stewardson....91·3	Joseph Esherick..........85·0
Louis Brecnemin.........85·2	Robert W. Bell............85·5

DIVISION D.

N. Craig Ligget............92·7	George H. Buchanan....87·6
Elihu Thompson..........91·0	Samuel B. Moyer..........86·8
David E. Appel............88·1	Francis Moore.............85·8

DIVISION E.

George G. Thomson......91·4	William H. Green.........86·9
Walter B. Shumway.......90·6	Perit Dulles.................86·7
John E. Cook..............89·4	Joseph N. Arnest..........85·8
William B. L. Price.......89·2	Walter S. Cook............85·6
William W. Carr...........89·2	Robert H. Walcn...........85·0
Horace M. Mattis.........88·3	Harry W. Cramp...........85·0
Henry I. Rosenbaum......88·3	

DIVISION F.

Thomas B. Price..........94·2	John Stockum.............89·5
Harry Brown...............92·4	William H. Sailor.........89·4
Jas. H. Buckingham......92·1	Frank Fisher...............88·6
Walter Boswell............91·6	Alexander Mitchell.......88·1
Benjamin F. Teller.......91·4	C. W. R. Smith............87·6
C. Q. McDonough.........90·3	Frank D. Graham..........86·7
John W. Thompson........90·7	Henry G. Harris...........85·1

DIVISION G.

Evan G. Chandlee.........90·9	Edwin S. Cramp...........85·4
Charles E. Buzby..........86·8	William H. Aikins.........85·1
Charles R. Yake...........86·0	Edward H. F. Collins.....85·0

DIVISION H.

Charles C. Nicholls.......89·5	Josiah R. Davis...........85·5
Joseph H. Oram...........85·9	William H. Spangler......85·5
William P. Swope.........85·7	Saml. J. Van Stavoren.85·5

The Orations.

—The *second honor address*, "Influence of Circumstances on Character," was well delivered by Henry Rosenbaum. He said that in every age and every country the orator, the poet, the sculptor, the painter, and the historian have vied with each other in elevating the deeds of the dead; that while the voice of the orator was hushed in the grave, the work of the historian was handed down to posterity.

—"Praise and Principle" was the subject of the *third honor address* by Andrew W. Manship. The speaker stated that Praise is the commendation which is bestowed upon the person whose principles, whose virtues, and whose actions tend to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures, and should not be confounded with fame or renown. That, while it was coveted by the noblest of our race, the humble and obscure had the same advantage of enjoying its rewards. He paid a high compliment to the late departed Lincoln in issuing the Emancipation proclamation, saying that he performed that act, notwithstanding that he was aware that he at the time would receive a perfect avalanche of odium. Its utterance was received by the audience with immense cheering.

—Albert C. Peale delivered the *fourth honor address*, his subject being the rather stale one of "The Course of Empire," though the composition was well written. He began by saying that ever since the creation of the world the course of empire has been westward in its tendencies. History began in the East, when Egypt was in her greatness, but she became cramped with slavery, and, for a time, the course took an easterly direction, but it soon retraced its steps to African and European shores, between whom a deadly strife ensued, and resulted in the overthrow of the easternmost empire. He then reviewed the history of the European countries until 1620, when the Pilgrim Fathers established a government founded upon the republican principles. This country had enlarged to such an extent, that it was fair to presume that the Governments of the Old World would be established upon the same basis before the close of the twentieth century.

—"The Times" was the subject selected by W. H. Henszey. This was a humorous production, written in rhyme, and was a hit at the extravagant fashions followed by the present—which he styled as a progressive—age, and was well received by the audience.

—Charles E. Perkins chose as his subject "The Progress of Science," in which he spoke of the immense benefits derived from scientific research, alluding to steam, the railroad, electricity, and the telescope.

—"The United States," was well handled by William S. Ferguson, who said that its history is as deeply interesting as it is eminently instructive. But a few centuries ago its component parts were a few colonies, like trees in an untried soil. She has now grown to immense proportions. In our Government, with its Constitution and laws, we admire the keen foresight, the sound wisdom of the patriots of the Revolution who laid so deep the foundation of our glorious republic. He then reviewed its history from the troubles caused by the 'Stamp Act" down to the present time. The address was filled with patriotic allusions which received immense applause; and at its conclusion the speaker was compelled to make his reappearance in front of the audience who showered bouquet upon bouquet on the stage.

—The Germania Orchestra, under the direction of its leader, Charles E. Schmitz, then played the national medley with fine effect, the men waving hats and the ladies their handkerchiefs.

—The honorary address was delivered by W. Frederick Monroe, and being the first honor speech we print entire.

The Honorary Address

That this world sprang from the hand of Deity, who can doubt. None but an almighty will bade order succeed chaos. None but a supreme voice called forth the glorious light. None but the Great Ruler of the universe formed the grand dome above us and peopled it with its countless stars; and none but the Great Master Workman formed man whom he made in his own image to be ruler over all creation. Contemplated merely physically, man is the most glorious work which came from the creative hand, but when we approach to the consideration of his reason we are awed at its extent and loftiness. What is its limit? Whither can it not reach? What depths can it not fathom? What heights can it not attain?

As the greatest medium of communication, as the most effectual means of imparting to the world the triumphs and achievements of man's intellect, the power of the pen is unrivalled. The pen has, perhaps, had more influence in moulding the character and condition of nations than any other instrumentality. The authority of men of letters has always consisted in the exactness with which they have reflected in their productions the better and more enduring sentiments of their own time and nation. They must give utterance to the hopes and desires which others may conceive, but fail to express. They must stimulate the public mind and direct public sentiment into pure and elevated channels. It is by means of these services that the foremost understandings make willing captive of the multitude and if true to their high calling, mould the masses into docile and obedient pupils.

The pen is supreme since it asserts its sway over every subject, whether it be religious, political, or scientific. If we look back on the history of the past, and observe when the people of any particular nation or sect were fluctuating on the waves of public opinion, or rent asunder by civil discord, through the medium of the pen exercised by a gifted few, doubt and hesitation have been transformed as if by magic into steadfastness of heart and singleness of purpose. This fact was forcibly illustrated in the darkest period of our own revolutionary history, when the pamphlet inspired hope and enkindled patriotism in the sinking and despondent hearts of an infant republic struggling against a vastly superior power.

In those periods of English history, also, when the rights of the people were invaded, the pen was found to be more potent than the sword in defending those rights against the encroachments of kingly and aristocratic power. Thus the names of Milton and Junius have become immortalized by the vigorous and timely use of this feeble instrument.

When the Church had fallen from her high position, and had introduced such usages and observances as were contrary to the teachings of the word of God, an Augustinian monk felt it his duty to protest against the corruptions that existed. By means of the tongue and the pen, the people were roused to throw off the shackles which bigotry and superstition had been gradually fastening upon them. The Reformation of the sixteenth century triumphed over the traditions of the Church, and did more towards shaping the future destinies of the civilized world than any other event of modern times. The human mind once more breathed freely, and men of genius appeared to utter the thoughts and feelings of an emancipated world.

But while the pen may be wielded as the mightiest power for the advancement and promulgation of truth and science, it becomes a powerful influence for evil in the hands of the immoral and unprincipled. Casting our eyes backward, we find that in the age and country of Louis XV, literature was faithless to her highest calling. Authors abandoned the free investigations of political and religious truth, and allowed the fatal ambition and the corrupt influence of a Voltaire and a Rousseau to triumph over the bulwarks of our faith and trust in the Almighty, and in those human powers to which God himself has commanded us to be subject. They found these fortresses unprotected by recent defenses and dilapidated through long neglect; and thus the literature of that time won a disastrous triumph, from the effects of which it has not to-day wholly recovered.

If, then, the pen exercises such vast control over the opinions of men, how necessary is it that this power be used, not thoughtlessly nor according to the mere whim of the writer, but earnestly, intelligently, and unequivocally in the maintenance of whatever has already been snatched from the hands of error and superstition, and in furtherance of all that shall elevate, ennoble, and purify the soul of man destined to a glorious immortality.

The Valedictory Address, consisting of a short address to the audience and the farewell remarks to the Faculty of the School and the Board of Control, was finely delivered by Charles W. Thomas.

After the exercises were concluded, the graduating class and Professors sat down to the fine collation tendered to the latter by the former.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly after eight o'clock last evening, fire broke out in the extensive oil cloth factory of George H. Brown, situated on the corner of Ann and Edgemont streets, Richmond, which, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen burned for over three hours, entailing a heavy loss upon the proprietor.

The building was of stone, over two hundred feet in length, sixty feet in width, and three stories in height, each floor being a distance from the other of more than twice that in common buildings.

Four-fifths of this building were occupied by George H. Brown as an oil-cloth manufactory. At the time it contained but a small amount of marketable goods, but its stock of muslins, varnish, oil, machinery, and goods in a semi-completed state, was very great. This was all destroyed, with the exception of a small quantity which was very hurriedly removed. The printing blocks, which are very valuable, were miraculously rescued from the flames; but the fine machinery, among which was an enameling apparatus, worth $2000, was destroyed. The establishment had a corps of employes numbering thirty, and was running to fill the many orders that had been sent in. It is not really known how the fire originated, but it is supposed by the heat, the goods being dried in the night-time by steam. The property is owned by John Krick, and is insured.

The northern portion of the building, to the extent, probably, of fifty feet, was occupied as a brewery, by Xavier Bechler. His loss is considerable, though covered by insurance.

There were a number of casualties during the conflagration. Charles Venear, of the Resolution Engine, had his hand torn off while starting the steamer.

Stephen Seaman, a police officer attached to the Eleventh District, was injured about the head by being struck by a flying brick.

When the eastern wall fell, the debris was scattered in every direction. Two firemen, names unknown, were seriously injured, and a spectator had his hand severely burned.

The loss is estimated at $50,000, on which there was an insurance of $30,000.

A DROWNED MAN FOUND WITH AN EYE GOUGED OUT.—The Schuylkill Park Police have a duty to perform that is far from sinecurial. One portion of it is to keep an eye upon the river, in which persons, clandestinely bathing, are often drowned. This morning a floating object was discovered upon the surface of the stream at a point just above the breast of the dam. The Lieutenant pushed to it in a boat. It proved to be that of a man, whose apparel at a hasty glance indicated that the wearer was a gentleman. When taken out of the water, evidences of foul play were manifest. One of the eyes protruded down upon the cheek, and upon the parietal wall there are marks of violence that may or may not yet be proven to be the result of deadly assault. The apparent age of the deceased is forty-five years. He was evidently prematurely grey. His dress was a fine black cloth sack, a buff vest of the finest Marseilles, and handsomely made white linen pantaloons. The body was viewed this morning by people in the neighborhood. Some of them state that he has been sauntering, for three days past, about the neighborhood; but none of them could give his history, or even a clue to his personal identity. The Coroner took the body in charge, and if not claimed, will give it decent burial.

AN IMPORTANT POLICE MOVEMENT.—Yesterday the Chiefs of Police of the various cities of the Union gathered in New York. Their intention is to form an organization by the means of which the police authorities in all the cities can co-operate with each other. Chief Ruggles, of our city, was there. An entertainment was given to the visiting officials by the Superintendent and Inspectors of the Metropolitan Police force. A committee consisting of Superintendent of Police Kennedy of New York, Ruggles of this city, Kurtz of Boston, Ruffin of Cincinnati, and Borgman of Detroit, were appointed to arrange a plan of operation.

A SMALL-SOULED FORGER.—Some men make bold dashes—go either to the penitentiary for the best end of a lifetime, or indulge in that style of petty rascalities that give them a semi-annual rotation between liberty and the County Prison. A young man named Stephen T. Beale is of the latter class. Lacking the dash of Colonel Cross, he risks the penitentiary by working off forged checks of the paltry sum of ten to fifteen dollars. He is now in the lockup. His modus operandi is infinitely petty. He assumes the name of Henry St. Clair, and has been boarding lately with relatives in Kingsessing. His sphere of operations has been mainly in West Philadelphia. Just as the locomotive on the Pennsylvania or the West Chester road is giving the whistle premonitory of a start, this genius rushes into a store or tavern with a check of paltry amount, with a request for its equivalent in currency. The storekeepers, with a drawer full of dirty-looking stamps, gladly count them out to him in return for his bright-looking and, of course, undoubted check. He has thus bitten a number of people. He nipped Walter Hager, in Market street, above Thirty-first. He ordered "trei beers," and received $9.90 for a check representing ten dollars. The check found its way to bank, and gave the authorities a chance to fry this singularly diminutive minnow. The police soon worked up his case. They found that he had victimized Jonathan Williams, of Media, to the magnificent amount of $30; that he "stuck Sunday wayside innkeepers in various smaller sums, and that he had left for safe-keeping with Mr. Hancock, the agent of the Darby Railroad, a file of checks that he proposed to use as occasion might present itself. He was arrested at a barber's-shop, No. 3133 Market street, while the tonsorial professor was mowing the rather auburn hair from his not ill shapen chin. He was considerably vexed at his arrest. He claims to be in the hat business, in Columbia, with an ample bank account upon which to draw. The philanthropic authorities telegraphed to the Columbia banks, and were curtly informed that no such person as St. Clair or Beale ever had an account there.

Alderman Lungren heard the case this morning with exemplary patience. He gave the prisoner the benefit of every doubt, and then issued an oblong fiat of greeting to the Warden of the County Prison, commending the little adventurer to his tender keeping.

THE CURIOSITIES OF REAL LIFE.—William Fisher is a Southron. He came here when the war ended. He took up his abode in a court known as Lisbon street. He became enamored of a mulatto girl, whose love he could only secure by tendering to her lawful wedlock. They were married. The Southron soon afterwards fancied himself in his old home in Georgia, where the taint of African lineage in either party to God's holy ordinance, matrimony, renders the ceremony a farce. The woman in this case evinced a decided repugnance to being discarded, and has followed the man for some days past. Last night, inflamed with wine and anger, he fought with her. She returned his attack with interest, but in the end was vanquished and seriously beaten. Her name was Annie Clusky. Her injuries are such that, for the appearance of the husband, Alderman Carpenter declined to accept less than $5000 bail.

THE LAW AND THE PROPHETS.—Timothy McCarthy lives in Lithgow street. His profession in the "ould counthry" was that of sewing up seams in rent tinware with a soldering iron. At Lithgow street and Girard avenue last night, he and another man named Joseph Bower were found tightly clinched. Policeman Reed came along. This policeman is as methodical as a meat saw, and as inexorable as the gas office. He wasn't sure which was the aggressor, but threw the responsibility upon the Alderman by arresting both. Alderman Eggleston put on his spectacles, took down Purdon's digest, and heard the case. The Alderman is proverbial for his ability to see quite as far into a grind-stone as any gentleman upon the Supreme bench. He concluded that as McCarty had knocked Bower into the gutter, McCarty was the responsible party. Bower and the gutter were discharged.

"TZWEI LAGER!"—Six of the singing societies of Philadelphia will participate in the grand music *fest* in Reading, beginning on the 20th and terminating on the 24th of the present month. The excursion party will number about three hundred. They represent the

Mænnerchor,
Sængerbund,
Liedertafel,
Liederkranz,
Young Mænnerchor,
Liedertafel d. d. fr. gem.

The programme is one of exceeding interest; included in it is singing separately by each of the Societies above-named. Our German friends are philosophers. What they don't know about enjoyment in this life isn't taught at any seminary whose catalogue has thus far reached our table. We repeat as we began, "tzwei lager!"

SLOW BUT SURE.—Three years ago a man named John W. Eastman, kept a livery stable at Eleventh and Parrish streets. A man named Christopher Worcester hired a horse and wagon from him, and drove away. He forgot to return, leaving Mr. Eastman to mourn the loss of a valuable quadruped, at a time when the Government was paying a hundred and ten dollars for any animal able to stand without a trestle under his belly. This morning Mr. Eastman saw the man for the first time since his horse was taken away. Instead of presenting a bill for horse hire, he sent John Jenkins and Stanoack with an oblong piece of paper, authorizing them to take Worcester into custody. Alderman Hood held him in $1500 bail to answer.

A DESPICABLE SCAMP.—Alderman Carpenter had the pleasure of sending to prison this morning a "bummer," named Hugh Agnew. He has just completed a twenty-two months' residence in Moyamensing Prison. Returning to his old haunts, near Nineteenth and Carpenter streets, he heard that an aged colored lady there had managed to scrape together about twenty dollars. He found that her habits were eccentric, and that she invariably carried her treasure upon her person. Last night he waylaid her, knocked her down, and would have robbed her but for her persistent cries. He was arrested, and disposed of as above, by Alderman Patchell.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Kay, clerk to the Mayor, asks to state this.—A German woman, named Eliza Mævers, *nee* Fendner, grieving inconsolably over the death of her son, lost to some extent the vigor of her intellect. Dazed and downcast as she was, a visit to Newark, N. J., where she had friends residing, was proposed to her. She left on May 9th, and has not since been heard of. Her friends are in a state of extremely painful suspense concerning her. She is 30 years of age, five feet five inches in stature, has false upper teeth, and speaks English with a very marked German accent. Mr. Kay will be very glad of any definite information concerning her, whether dead or living.

WHAT RUM WILL DO.—A well known restaurateur, named William Van Osten, was before Recorder Given this morning. He is a kind-hearted man, but, like some others, his nature is perverted when under the influence of liquor. In that condition last night, it is charged, he fearfully beat an inoffensive Irishman. The poor man is so badly hurt that Recorder Given had to go to his domicile to take his statement. Whether he ever arises from his bed or not is a matter of serious doubt. Bail was entered by the accused in $2000.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A man named Charles Connor was arrested this morning, in the Fifteenth Ward, driving a half-starved horse, whose writhing flesh was galled, and whose leg was so sore that he couldn't touch the ground without excruciating torture. The man was taken before Alderman Hutchinson, who held him in $1500 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some enterprising vagabond last night undertook to force an entrance into the house of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The residence is at the corner of Eighteenth and Spruce streets. The man had torn off a side shutter, when his noise was heard. He escaped, very luckily for himself.

UNFORTUNATE.—Nine young women were arrested last night at Ninth and Locust streets, for disorderly conduct. They were sent to prison by Alderman Swift.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING,
and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOB HARRIS, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELLWOOD WILSON and SARAH LOUISA HARRIS, Administrators of the Estate of JOB HARRIS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of G. H. Tharp, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 7 9th2t

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK CONVENTION.

How Seymour was Nominated—A Scene of Democratic Enthusiasm and Disorder.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

[*Continued from Second Edition.*]

NEW YORK, July 9.

Vallandigham Presses Seymour's Nomination.

Ohio's vote must and should stand for Horatio Seymour. He called upon the several delegations to follow that lead.

Mr. Kiernan, of New York, said:—To relieve everybody in regard to the New York delegation, he would say they have had no lot nor part in this movement of Ohio. They had heard something of it, but declined to take any part in it, out of regard for the proper sensitiveness of the President of the Convention, until other States should show by their action that Seymour was demanded by the party in Convention. He urged the necessity of success in the campaign, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Seymour could now accept the judgment of the Convention with honor, and that he should yield as a matter of duty to its wishes. With him as a candidate, New York was good for 100,000 majority.

The Last Ballot.

The call of the roll was then proceeded with. Tennessee gave Horatio Seymour 10. When Wisconsin was called, Mr. Palmer seconded the State of Ohio and cast 8 votes for Horatio Seymour. (Great cheering.) Kentucky gave Seymour her 11 votes. (Great cheers.) Massachusetts gave 12 for Seymour. North Carolina changed her 9 votes from Hendricks to Seymour. (Cheers.) Pennsylvania asked that her vote be not recorded for the present. Mississippi changed from Hancock to Seymour. (Great cheering and confusion ensued; delegates standing up on their seats, and cries of "Sit down in front," "Order.")

Mr. Price took the chair, and insisted that the gentlemen must take their seats, and would recognize no one until order was restored.

Mr. Wood, of Pennsylvania, now rose and transferred her 26 votes to Horatio Seymour. (Great cheering and disorder; cries of delegates all over the house to their respective chairmen, 'Change our vote! change our vote!") Half a-dozen States at once wanted to change their votes.

Missouri changed to Seymour, 11.

Illinois followed *en masse* for Seymour. (Tremendous cheering, and indescribable confusion.)

Indiana changed solidly to Seymour.

Iowa came next, 8 for Seymour.

Texas cast her 6.

Here the cannon on the street began to fire a salute for the nominee.

State after State came in, but the confusion and noise was so great that not a word could be distinguished of what anybody said.

Horatio Seymour Nominated.

Seymour is clearly nominated.

The confusion is subsiding.

Alabama, Maine, Kansas, and Arkansas, followed successfully unanimously for Seymour.

A Motion to Make the Nomination Unanimous.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, but there was so much confusion that nothing was done with it.

How Other States Went.

A delegate from Minnesota, frantically waving one of the State standards, attracted the attention of the Chairman, and cast the vote of Minnesota for Seymour.

Georgia paid a tribute to Hancock, the most knightly soldier of the war, whom she had supported earnestly, but she now united in voting unanimously for Seymour.

Louisiana gave her 7 to Seymour.

Stuart, of Michigan, said that she came to the Convention with a single purpose, to nominate a candidate who could certainly be elected. That position she occupied to-day. He proceeded to eulogize Seymour as the greatest statesman now living, and cast Michigan's 8 votes for him.

The band on Fourteenth street struck up "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and the cannon still saluting.

A delegate from South Carolina said he was from a State which felt most heavily the chains of oppression of radical rule. He said South Carolina came here caring more for men than measures. They were satisfied with the platform adopted so unanimously, and South Carolina, with the invocation of God's blessing on the party on which rests the last hope of the country, cast her vote for Seymour.

Maryland changed to Seymour.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, rose. Great interest to hear him was manifested, and cries were uttered to "take the platform." He spoke from his place, however, and said he did not last evening believe that the great event which has now occurred, could have happened.

His remarks here were indistinctly audible to the reporter, because of the conversation in his vicinity. He was understood to say that he had no expectation that Ohio would have come to the support of even so distinguished a citizen of the State of New York, which had opposed Ohio's most earnest wishes. In conclusion, he announced the unanimous vote of New York for Horatio Seymour.

Mr. Clark, of Wisconsin, called for the ratification of the nomination by the spectators, by three cheers for Horatio Seymour, which were given with a will.

The Result.

The Chair announced the result. All the States having voted the result was, for Horatio Seymour, 317. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

A Demonstration.

The whole Convention and audience rose *en masse*, waving hats, handkerchiefs, fans, etc., for several minutes. Loud calls for Seymour. Cries of sit down in front. The chair rapped with his gavel, and called to order in vain for some time.

The Official Announcement.

The Chair, Mr. Price, announced that Seymour having received the unanimous vote of the Convention, was the standard-bearer for the coming campaign.

The Vice-Presidential Nomination.

Mr. Preston, Kentucky, offered a resolution to proceed to nominate for the Vice-President. This was seconded by Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and adopted.

Confusion.

A new scene of confusion ensued on a call of the States for nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency. One delegate from California eulogized H. H. Haight, of that State, but was understood to say the State presented no candidate.

Mr. Steele, of California, said this was a mistake, and that a majority of the delegation nominated F. P. Blair.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, urged that the nomination for Vice-President is a matter of great importance, and moved a recess for consultation.

Mr. Preston made the point of order that no motion to adjourn, or take a recess, was in order while the roll of States is being called.

Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules in order to enable Pennsylvania to make a nomination.

The motion was lost.

The chair put the question on a motion of Mr. Stewart of Michigan for a recess of one hour.

A Recess.

The motion seemed clearly lost, but the chairman announced it to have been carried, so a recess for one hour was taken.

Resume of To-day's Ballots.

	19	20	21	22
Hancock..............................	135½	142½	135½	......
Hendricks............................	107½	121	132	......
Packer................................	22	......	......	......
Field....................................	15	9	8	......
Blair....................................	13½	13	......	......
Doolittle..............................	12	12	12	......
English................................	6	16	19	......
Chase..................................	......	½	4	......
T. H. Seymour.....................	4	2	......	......
A. Johnson..........................	......	......	5	......
McClellan............................	......	......	½	......
Hoffman..............................	......	......	½	......
H. Seymour..........................	......	......	......	317

FOURTH EDITION

FROM NEW YORK.

Congressman Eldridge Killed at the Seymour Rejoicing—No Action on the Vice-Presidency.

GREAT RIOT IN POTTSVILLE.

Eight-Hour Men Parading the Streets Under Arms—Fears of Violence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Death of Congressman Eldridge.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, Democratic Member of Congress from Wisconsin, was killed in Union Square a few minutes ago by the premature discharge of a cannon.

The Vice-Presidency.

The Convention has not yet commenced to ballot for a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Excitement Over Seymour's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Despatches announcing the nomination of Governor Seymour at New York reached here soon after 12 o'clock. At an early hour in the morning a large number of Senators and members were at the Capitol, and crowds surrounded the various telegraph offices, awaiting the result of the balloting. When it became known that Seymour was nominated there was considerable disappointment among the friends of Hendricks and Hancock. Senator Conkling, a brother-in-law of Seymour, was the first to learn the news in the Senate. At General Grant's headquarters the nomination was received with considerable joy, from the fact that it is generally conceded that Seymour will be easily beaten. At the White House the news was received with gloom. Mr. Johnson is very angry with the Southern delegates for deserting him. He regards their actions as peculiarly ungrateful. General Hancock and Senator Hendricks are both disappointed, though the latter takes it good humoredly. Hancock was sanguine last night.

Of all other men interested Chief Justice Chase is the most chagrined. According to advices received from his friends he expected to be nominated this morning by acclamation. There has been great excitement here all day over the action of the Convention.

The House Military Committee

has completed a bill for the reduction of the army. It decreases the force to 20,000 men of all arms, and provides that all officers of regiments disbanded shall be put on the retired list; gives the President authority to assign them such duties as he may deem proper; and as vacancies occur, they are to be placed on the active list again.

The Whisky Men

made desperate efforts to have the tax retained at two dollars. Failing in that, they have set about to kill the bill. The Senate is now discussing the resolution to make the tax 90 cents. The bill will finally go to a conference committee, where its friends fear it will expire from want of agreement between the House and Senate.

The Old Pennsylvania Bank.

Hon. Charles O'Neill introduced the following joint resolution to-day, which was passed:—Be it resolved, etc., that the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to devote to such cemeteries as have been dedicated, in whole or in part, to the burial of soldiers or sailors who lost their lives in defense of the United States, or to such voluntary associations of citizens as have contributed to the wants of the patriots while living, six columns taken from the old Pennsylvania Bank building, in the city of Philadelphia: provided, that but one column be donated to such cemetery or association in any one State, and that it be used for a monument.

The News of the Nomination at Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The nomination of Seymour took the members of both Houses by surprise, and created intense excitement in all quarters.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Mr. Harlan introduced resolutions of the Iowa Legislature, with accompanying bill declaring certain portions of the Iowa river not a navigable stream. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

He reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads the bill in relation to the construction of bridges, and declaring them post routes.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to communicate to the Senate without delay a list of the States of the Union whose Legislatures have ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, with copies of all the resolutions of ratification in his office, and of all that he may hereafter receive as soon as he may receive the same. Adopted.

Mr. Cattell (N. J.) called up the bill to provide for a further issue of temporary loan certificates for the purpose of redeeming and relieving the remainder of the outstanding compound interest notes.

In reply to a question, he said it was the cheapest and most desirable loan possible, 3 per cent. in currency, reading a favorable opinion from the Comptroller of the Currency, who urged the issue of 50 instead of 25 million as authorized by the bill.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) had not the facts and figures at hand on which his objections are founded, and, therefore hoped the bill would go over. He asked why seventy-five to one hundred thousand in gold should be kept in the treasury, at the same time interest at six per cent in gold should be paid in bonds. It was bad policy to borrow more money, instead of using that on hand to pay our debt, and it was dangerous to the liberties of the people to leave millions in the control of any one man.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) said the bill proposed to substitute a three per cent. loan, payable in currency, for compound interest notes, payable in gold, and that he had no doubt the system of keeping gold in the treasury in the discretion of the Secretary had prevented injurious fluctuation; but that question had nothing to do with this bill.

Mr. Cattell saw no reason for the postponement of the bill.

Mr. Cole (Cal.) pronounced the bill another step toward increasing the interest.

Mr. Fessenden (Maine) favored the bill. He said a great number of the compound interest notes are becoming due, and it would be repudiation to let them be overdue, while the substitution would be favorable to the Government.

Mr. Trumbull thought it would be wiser to pay our debts as they become due, than to change them from 6 to 3 per cent. interest.

He again urged the postponement of the bill.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the joint resolution to drop from the rolls of the army certain officers absenting themselves from their command without leave.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) asked why they cannot be tried by court-martial?

Mr. Wilson replied that they cannot be found, having probably deserted during the war, and that they stand in the way of promotion.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Johnson called up the bill for the relief of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, but at the suggestion of Mr. Trumbull, who said Mr. Howe was absent, who desired to discuss it, it went over.

The special order, the Tax bill, was again taken up. The question was on Mr. Pomeroy's (Kan.) amendment to restore the $2 tax, which was rejected.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Edmunds, Harlan, McDonald, Morton, Morrill (Me.), Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ross, Thayer, Tipton, and Wade—14.

Nays—Messrs. Chandler, Cattell, Cragin, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Ferry, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Patterson (N. H.), Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers, Welsh, Williams, Wilson, and Yates—27.

Mr. Morton (Ind.) moved to make the amount 50 cents.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) made some remarks in favor of continuing a high tax, insisting that the sole cause of the failure to collect the tax is in the want of efficiency of collection. If anything should be taxed heavily it should be an article, every gallon of which is freighted with death.

Mr. Van Winkle (W. Va.), after recounting some instances of the influences of the $2 tax in tempting men to the commission of crime, said the great consideration which should impel them to reduce the tax should be the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation."

House of Representatives.

Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 20,000 copies of the protest of the Democratic members of the House against the admission of Arkansas.

On a division the vote stood 72 to 26—no quorum being present, the resolution was withdrawn temporarily.

He also reported a resolution to print 3600 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Manufactures, and 1000 extra copies of the Tariff bill. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Senate joint resolution was taken from the table which gives the assent of Congress to the construction of bridges across the Maquoketa river in Iowa, and on his motion it was amended by making a new section authorizing the construction of dams and bridges across the Iowa river, above the town of Wapello, and passed.

The bill for the relief of the loyal Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, which was before the House yesterday at the time of the adjournment, came up as the first business in order, and Mr. Windom, the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, took the floor to close the debate.

Mr. Scofield asked whether he knew anything as to the truth of the allegation that the agent for the loyal Indians was to receive 40 per cent of the amount, and that the claim had been sold to speculators.

Mr. Windom replied that he knew nothing whatever on either of these points. He could say, however, that if the claim were kept unsatisfied much longer it would in all probability pass into the hands of speculators.

Mr. Schenck spoke in support of the amendment offered by him yesterday to increase the amount to be paid to the Chickasaws.

Mr. Mungen opposed the amendment, and supported the original bill.

Mr. Schenck suggested a proviso that no money should be paid on bonds delivered under the bill, except to the person actually entitled in his own right to receive the same, and that no contract or power of attorney relating to the same shall be regarded or held as of any validity unless signed and executed after the passage of the act.

Mr. Windom said he had no objection to the amendment, which was agreed to unanimously.

The question was taken on Mr. Shanks' amendment.

While the roll was being taken the attention of the Speaker was called to the uproar and confusion in the Chamber.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) explained it by saying that it was caused by the great jubilation on the Republican side of the House by the news of the nomination of Seymour. (Laughter.)

The Speaker declared the amendment lost.

Mr. Shanks remarked—I object to Seymour; he has spoiled my amendment.

Mr. Mungen—His nomination has not done you nearly as much harm as the nomination of General Grant. (Laughter.)

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bills to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, to declare the meaning of the several acts in relation to retired officers of the army. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to a change of the laws governing the tonnage duties chargeable against Spanish vessels in United States ports. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, the Senate bill for the relief of Thomas Ward, late Collector of Customs of the District of Corpus Christi, Texas, was taken from the Speaker's table, and passed.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill to aid in ascertaining the value of certain public lands in Story county, Nevada. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) introduced a bill to equalize taxation and reduce the interest on the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) introduced a joint resolution to donate to the National Cemeteries for Soldiers and Sailors, or to voluntary associations of citizens who contributed to their comfort, the six columns of the old Pennsylvania Bank building in Philadelphia, to be used as monuments, only one to be given to any State. Passed.

Miners' Riot in Pottsville.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

POTTSVILLE, July 9.—A riot is now raging among the miners in this section, which if not checked immediately bids fair to become serious. All the furnaces and mines in the Mahanoy Valley are now stopped, and the men from these works are marching in crowds, armed with guns and other warlike implements, endeavoring to make the movement general through the county. The men at the St. Clair Furnace have turned out this morning, and the employes of the different branches of the Reading Railroad Company have been notified by the strikers that work must cease immediately in all the shops and depots.

The strike commenced yesterday, and grew out of the new eight-hour law, the men demanding the same pay for eight hours as they had received for ten. Governor Geary is here and has been waited upon by the iron and coal masters. The Governor has proposed that should the riot assume any more serious aspect, such as loss of life or destruction of property, that he will call out the military. The rioters are now marching in force towards this place.

The Grand Army of the Republic closed its session this morning at 10 o'clock. No public business was transacted. This morning the delegates made an excursion through the coal regions. This afternoon they attend a grand picnic at the Agricultural Park. The weather is pleasant.

From Santa Fe.

SANTA FE (New Mexico), July 8.—The telegraph to this city was completed and opened for business to day.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—Arrived, brig Felix, from Rio, for order. Passed up for Baltimore, brigs Emma Vale, from Porto Rico; Blue Wave, from Havana. Schooner Sabra, from Port Spain.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton quiet; sales at 32¼@33c. Flour firm, and 10@15c. higher; sales of 11,000 barrels State, $6·90@9·25; Ohio, $8·75@9·75; Western, $6·90@10·15; Southern, $9·00@15·00; California, $10·35@12·00. Wheat firm at 1@2c. advance. Corn firm, and 1@2c. higher; 62,000 bushels sold at $1·12@1·16. Oats steady; 46,000 bushels sold at 85½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27·87½. Lard firm at 17@17¾. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Cotton quiet and steady. Middlings, 32½c. Flour in fair demand at yesterday's decline; sales, 500 barrels new Rio at $12·50. Wheat firm and advanced 5c.; new red, $2·45@2·65; new white, 2·45@2·75. Corn firm, prime white, afloat, $1·12@1·15. Oats dull, unchanged. Rye dull, $1·65. Pork firm and unchanged. Bacon more active and unchanged. Lard dull at 17.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........134⅝	Chi. & N. W. R. prf.. 81⅝
N. Y. and Erie R... 70¼	Chi. and R. I. R......109½
Ph. and Rea. R......... 96⅛	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.......................107¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R. 92¼	Gold.........................140⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R....... 87¼	Market steady.
Chi. & N. W. R. com. 78¾	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 9

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$800 City 6s, New......103¾	100 sh N Central........ 48¾
$1700 do.. New....c..103¾	100 sh Read R............ 48
$100 do.. New......103¾	5 do.........d b.. 47¾
$2000 do.. New. s5..103¾	100 do.... b5wn.. 44
$1000 do O. Sat'y....100	100 sh Cata Pf.........b5.. 29½
$1000 W Jersey 6s....... 90	100 do......s5wn.. 29¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s......... 99½	100 do ....b60.. 30
16 sh C & Am............ 128¼	100 sh Leh Nav.....b5.. 22
100 sh Girard Bk......... 61	100 do..........b5.. 21
16 sh Penna R....rec.. 53¼	100 do..........s60.. 21½
50 sh Leh V R.....d b.. 54⅝	100 do..........s30.. 21¾
100 sh 2d & 3d........b60. 50½	200 do..........b60.. 22

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Pa R 2 m 6s......... 98¾	16 sh Mech Bk............ 30¾
100 sh Leh Nav........... 21¾	10 do................. 30½
100 sh Penna R........... 52¾	

CONSECRATION SERVICES.—On Sunday morning next the consecration of Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., Bishop of Scranton, and Rt. Rev. J. F. Shanahan, D. D., Bishop of Harrisburg, will, as already announced, take place at the Cathedral, Eighteenth and Race streets, Bishop Wood officiating. The procession will leave the Cathedral Chapel precisely at 9·30 A. M., passing through Logan square, and entering the Cathedral by the main door. The music on the occasion will be under the direction of Mr. Michael H. Cross, organist of the Cathedral. It will consist of a Grand Processional March, by F. Hoffmann, Hummell's Grand Mass No. 2, in E flat, *Veni Sancte*, by the Abbe Vogler, *Date Sonitum Pastores*, Bass Solo and Chorus by Michael Costa, the *Te Deum* by Haydn, together with a grand *Finale* at the close of the ceremonies. The choir will number on this occasion between forty and fifty voices, and the whole will be accompanied by the Germania Orchestra.